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MEMOIR

OF THE

FARRAR FAMILY.

BY A MEMBER OF THE N. E. HIST. GEN. SOCIETY.

THE name of Farrar is said to have been derived from the Latin and French word signifying Iron, and was, doubtless, first used to designate a locality, where that metal was found. As a family name, it was first known in England from Gualkeline or Walkeline de Ferrariis, a Norman of distinction, attached to William, Duke of Normandy, before the invasion of 1066. From him all of the name in England and America have descended. Henry de Ferrars, his son, is on the Roll of Battle Abbey, (a list of the principal commanders and companions in arms of William the Conqueror,) and was the first of the family who settled in England, which he did immediately after the Conquest. When the general survey of the realm, recorded in Domesday Book, was made by order of King William I. in the 14th year of his reign, this Henry de Ferrars was one of the Commissioners appointed for that great service. "That he was a person of much eminency, both for knowledge and integrity, there is no doubt; otherwise it is not likely he would have been entrusted in so high and weighty an employment." He bore for his arms, *Argent, six horse shoes pierced, sable.*[a]—*See* 1, *Sir Wm. Dugdale's Baronage*—6, *Collins' Peerage.*

[a] Agreeable to the spirit of the times, the motto adopted in one branch of the family was, "In Ferrum pro libertate ruebant."

The family afterwards became very numerous in England, and different branches of it were settled in many different counties.—*See Peckard's Life of Ferrar.*

Great diversities are observed in spelling the name, both in this country and in England, by different branches of the family, and often by different individuals of the same branch, and not unfrequently at different times, by the same individual. The vowels are either or both of them sometimes changed to *e*, and the last to *o*. The final *r* is sometimes changed to *h* or *w*, followed by *s*, or even omitted. But in all these and other varieties of spelling, the *Horse-Shoe*, as the predominating emblem in the coat of arms, evinces the identity of the race. In this country, at the present time, the name is is most commonly spelt as at the head of this article. The several emigrants to this country during the early part of the 17th century, do not appear to have recognized any relationship, and it is not known that any two of them came from the same county in England.

I.

The first of the family, whose name is connected with this country, was NICHOLAS FERRAR, the East and West India merchant of London. He descended from the Yorkshire line of the family, and was a near relative of that pious and resolute martyr, Dr. Robert Farrar, Bishop of St. David's, who sealed the truth of the Protestant Religion with his blood, in the reign of Queen Mary, March 30, 1555.—*See Fox's Acts and Monuments* and *Peckard's Life of Ferrar.*

Nicholas was born in 1546, and, at the time of his death, April 1620, and for several years before, was a distinguished member of the Virginia Company, which held its Courts at his house. He married Mary Wodenoth, who survived him, and died at Little Gedding in Huntingtonshire, 1635. Their children were : Susannah, who married Thomas Collett, Esq. and had eighteen children; John, born 1590; Erasmus, born 1591; Nicholas, born Feb. 22, 1593; Richard, born 1596, and William, who went to Virginia. John and Nicholas, were successively Deputy Governors or Treasurers of the Virginia

Company, from 1618 till they lost their charter, under the arbitrary proceedings of King James, and while Sir Edwin Sandys and the Earl of Southampton were Governors. Nicholas was afterwards a member of Parliament in 1624, and soon after, with his mother, his brother John, his sister Collett and their families, went into religious retirement at Little Gedding; of which establishment Dr. Peckard, who married a descendant of the family, has given an interesting account in his Life of the younger Nicholas. See also 1 *British Topography* 437; *Hearne's Caii Vindiciæ* 702, 812; *Christian Magazine*, 1761; 4 *Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography*; 1 *Bancroft's Hist.* 220.

William was the only one of the sons who actually came to this country. He was a barrister, educated at one of the Inns of Court, and probably settled in Virginia before his father's death, for we learn from Smith's History of Virginia, vol. 2, p. 75, that at the great massacre of March 22, 1621, ten persons were killed at his house. When Sir John Yardely was appointed Governor of the Colony in 1625, and Sir John Harvey in 1627, William Farrar was named in the Commission as one of their Council.—1 *Hazzard's Collections*, 230, 234.

Robert Farrar came to Virginia in 1635.—*N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg. vol.* 3, *p.* 389. Many of the name and of high respectability are now in Virginia and the other Southern States.

II.

The first of the name found in New England was John Farrow[1] of Hingham, Mass. He came from Hingham, in Norfolk County, England, with his wife Frances, and one child, in 1635. Most of the inhabitants of the town came from the same place, bringing with them their minister, and all their institutions. Mr. F. was the carpenter. Their children were: 1. Mary, born in England before 1635, married Samuel Stowell, Oct. 25, 1649; 2. John,[2] born June 6, 1639, married 1st, Mary Hilliard, Aug. 14, 1664; 2d, Frances ——, Nov. 16, 1691; 3. Remember, baptized Aug. 1642, married Henry Ward, Feb. 1660; 4. Hannah, baptized April 9, 1648, married —— Garnet; 5. Nathan,[2] born Sept. 17, 1654, married Johanna ——. [*See Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham.*

John,[1] died July 7, 1687, "very old." His will is dated March 28th, and proved August 17th, the same year. It was signed in his bed with "*his mark*," and mentions his wife and all his children except Hannah; also his grand-daughter Mary, wife of his grand-son, John Garnet, and his grand-children, Frances and Nathan Ward. His wife survived him, and died January 28, 1688.

Second Generation.

John Farrow[2] lived in Hingham; married 1st, Mary Hilliard, Aug. 14, 1664, who died Sept. 13, 1689, married 2d, Frances ——, Nov. 16, 1691. He died Jan. 27, 1715–16. Children: 1. Mary, born Oct. 25, 1665, married —— Beverly; 2. Hannah, born Dec. 8, 1667, married Joseph Joselin, of Abington, March 17, 1687; 3. Abigail, born Jan. 27. 1670, married —— Tower; 4. John,[3] born Dec. 8, 1672, married Persis Holbrook, daughter of Capt. William H. of Scituate, 1696; 5. Easter, born June 28, 1675, m. —— Beal; 6. William, b. Nov. 17, 1677, married Patience, dau. of Ibrook Tower, Jan. 31, 1700–1, had dau. Patience Jan. 7, 1701–2; he died Dec. 23, 1702; 7. Priscilla, born 1679, unmarried in 1707; 8. Remember, born Feb. 3, 1682, married —— Terry; 9. Sarah, born Aug. 29, 1685, married James Studley of Scituate, 1717.

The will of John,[2] dated Feb. 10, 1707–8, was proved April 9, 1716. It mentions his wife Frances, and all his children except Hannah and William, and gives legacies to his grand-daughter, Mary Joselin, who was born May 24, 1695, and to his grand-daughter, Patience Farrow..

Nathan Farro,[2] married 1st, Mary Garnet, Dec. 5, 1683, who died Feb. 27, 1709–10; 2. Johanna, widow of Thomas Whiton, March 23, 1710–11. Children: 1. Francis, born Dec. 16, 1684, died Jan. 29, 1688–9; 2. Christian, born Oct. 13, 1686; 3. Jonathan,[3] born June 20, 1689, married Johanna ——; 4. Benjamin,[3] born 1692, married Leah Whiton, Dec. 14, 1715, lived in Hingham and Scituate, 1720; 5. Nathan,[3] born April 29, 1695. The wife and children are all named in the will, which is dated Oct. 7, 1715, and proved Oct. 14, 1718. The Inventory amounted to £129 11*s*. It appears by the town records that he died Oct. 18, 1715.

Third Generation.

John Farrow,[3] married Persis, daughter of Capt. William Holbrook of Scituate, 1696, and lived in Hingham. Children: 1, Mary, b. Dec. 3, 1696; 2. Priscilla, b. Feb. 16, 1699–1700; 3. Mary, b, June 30, 1702; 4. Bethiah, b. Nov. 29, 1704; 5. Deborah, b. Jan. 10, 1707–8; 6. John, b. Oct. 17, 1709, d. Feb. 8, 1719–20; 7. Hannah, b. March 15, 1711–12; 8. Seth, b. Feb. 26, 1713–14.

Jonathan Farrow[3] married Johanna ——, and lived in Hingham. Children: 1. Jonathan, born Aug. 26, 1717, married Judith White, Dec. 22, 1737; 2. David, born May 19, 1722; 3. John, b. March 22, 1724; 4. Rachel, born March 2, 1726. A daughter of Jonathan and Joanna died Nov. 14, 1729.

Benjamin Farrow,[3] married Leah Whiton, Dec. 14, 1715, and was in Scituate in 1720. Children: 1. Benjamin, born Sept. 23, 1716; 2. Mary, born April 10, 1718; 3. Thomas[4], born 1721; married ——, lived in Scituate; 4. Sarah, born 1722; 5. Tamar, born 1724, married —— Carryl; 6. Christina, born 1726, married David Foster; 7. Leah, born 1728, married Samuel Hatch, a Baptist preacher.

Fourth Generation.

Thomas Farrow,[4] the second son of Benjamin,[3] b. 1721, married ——, and lived in Scituate. Beside other children, whose names are not known, he had, 1· Thomas,[5] born April 13, 1752, married Rebecca Stoddard. 2. Abiel,[5] born about 1765.

Fifth Generation.

Thomas Farrar[5] married Rebecca Stoddard, and lived in Scituate, removed to Townsend, and died Feb. 18, 1837, at Townsend. Children: 1. Thomas, born Sept. 6, 1775, married Keziah Curtis of Hanover, Mass.; 2. Rebecca, born Nov. 16, 1777, married Daniel Tower of Lunenburg Aug. 16, 1802; 3. son, born Jan. 18, 1779, married Mary Orkington, of Dublin, N. H.; 4. Sarah, born March 4, 1780, married Richard W. Pierce of Townsend, Nov. 4, 1804, has nine children and twenty grand-children, being Generation 8th; 5. Nathan,[6] born Feb. 20, 1783, married Betsey Bartlett, of Townsend, in 1810,

and have many children and grand-children, 8th Generation; 6. Nabby, born May 27, 1786, died March 29, 1804; 7, Tamson, born Feb. 5, 1789, married Jonathan Divoll, of Townsend.

Abiel Farrar,[5] the youngest son of Thomas,[4] b. 1765, married, 1st. —— Cushing, 2d. Nabby Jacobs; lived on the paternal farm in Scituate, where he d. in 1849, æ. about 84 years. Children: 1. Abigail; 2. Nathaniel,[6] b. 1788, m. Elizabeth Alden Felton; 3. Thomas,[6], b. ——, d. by lightning, in Boston harbor, 1844; 4. Rufus[6], b. ——, m. Deborah Cushing; 5. Abiel,[6] b. 1791, m. Lucy Sears, Dec. 5, 1813, d. 1848; 6. William, b. ——, m. and lived in New York; 7. Nabby, b. by 2d marriage; 8. James,[6] b. ——, m. Lucy Brooks 1828; 9. Richmond,[6] b. ——, m. Abby Dunbar.

Sixth Generation.

Nathan Farrar,[6] the third son of Thomas,[5] b. Feb. 20, 1783, mar. Betsy Bartlett, in 1810, lives in Townsend. Ch. 1. Betsy, b. July 24, 1810, m. Henry W. Spaulding; 2. Nathan, b. Nov. 2, 1811, m. Mary Ann Daniels, 1845; 3. Thomas, b. Sept. 5, 1813, m. Roxana Lewis; 4. Ezekiel B. b. Feb. 26, 1815, d. Aug. 4, 1816; 5. Mitty B. b. Dec. 26, 1816; 6. Nancy, b. April 25, 1820, m. Jackson Cook; 7. Orphan C. b. Dec. 26, 1821, m. Randal B. Smith, and d. ——; 8. Walter, b. May 5, 1824, d. Nov. 1826; 9. Levi,[7] b. Sept. 9, 1826, m. Eliza Ann Buttrick; 10. Electa Ann, b. Oct. 25, 1831.

Nathaniel Farrar,[6] b. 1788, eldest son of Abiel,[5] m. Elizabeth Alden Fulton of Petersham, Nov. 12, 1812, was a carpenter and lived at Scituate and Shutesbury, d. Nov. 27, 1841. Ch.: 1. George Howe,[7] b. Oct. 27, 1813, m. Eveline Ewell; 2. Mary Oliver, b. Oct. 30, 1815, m. Luther E. Davis of Shutesbury, April 24, 1836, and lived in Merriden, N. Y., d. June 1852; 3. Elizabeth Alden, b. Feb. 11, 1818, m. Jonas H. Winter, Sept. 25, 1836, lives in Amherst, Ms.; 4. Aurelia Newell, b. April 10, 1820, m. 1st, Edward Moody of Granby, 2d, Seneca Haskins of Shutesbury; 5. Nathaniel Francis, b. May 24, 1822, d. Aug. 27, 1827; 6. Hannah Ann, b. Dec. 21, 1824, m. Alden Moody, and lives at Merriden, N.Y.; 7. Beth-

iah Cushing, b. March 26, 1827, m. Dillan Bebee of Lysander, N. Y.; 8. Nelson Nathaniel, b. Nov. 4, 1829, a mason, lives in Boston; 9. Abby Jane, b. Dec. 23, 1831; 10. Diantha Merrill, b. March 2, 1834, d. 1847; 11. Emily Ester, b. Aug. 6, 1838.

Thomas Farrar,[6] the 2d son of Abiel,[5] b. ——, m. and was killed by lightning in Boston harbor 1844, leaving two children: 1. Priscilla; 2. Nathan.

Rufus Farrow,[6] the 3d son of Abiel,[5] b. ——, m. Deborah Cushing, and lives in Scituate; has children: 1. Sophia; 2. Mandana; 3. Deborah; 4. Abby; 5. Louisa.

Abiel Farrar,[6] 4th son of Abiel,[5] b. 1791, m. Lucy Sears, Dec. 5, 1813, lived on the paternal estate, and d. 1848, æ. —. Ch.; 1. Isaac; 2. Charles; 3. William; 4. Benjamin Franklin, m. and lives in Hingham.

James Farrar,[6] 6th son of Abiel,[5] b. 1804, m. Lucy Brooks, 1828, lived in Scituate. Ch.: 1. Rufus Brooks, b. Aug. 14, 1829, lives in Boston, mason; 2. Gustavus Henry, b. 1831; 3. Lucy Jane, b. 1833; 4. Sarah Allen; 5. Mary Louisa; 6. William Harrison, b. 1840; 7. Albert Thomas; 8. Alfred Leslie, b. 1846.

Richmond Farrar,[6] the 7th son of Abiel,[5] b. ——, m. Abby Dunbar. Ch.: 1. Henry Richmond; 2. Abby.

Seventh Generation.

Levi Farrar,[7] youngest son of Nathan,[6] b. Sept. 9, 1826, m. Eliza Ann Buttrick, of Groton. Ch. 1. Roswell L. b. Mar. 18, 1844; 2. Frances Ann, b. Dec. 1, 1847; 3. Orville, b. Sept. 6, 1849.

III.

Thomas Farrar[1] came to Lynn in 1640, was a farmer, and lived in Nahant street. He was born in 1617. His wife Elizabeth died Jan. 8, 1680-1, and he Feb. 23, 1694, æ. 77. He was sworn as a freeman 1689. Their children were Hannah; Elizabeth, who died Oct. 25, 1677; Sarah, who married Melatiah Lawthrop May 20, 1667; Susannah, born March 26, 1659; Peleg and Mehitable, born Oct. 6, 1660, and both died

same month; and one son, Thomas, b. probably about 1657, who survived his parents.

In 1692 the town "voted that Thomas Farrar, Sen. (and seven others) should set in the pulpit," probably on account of their age and consequent difficulty of hearing. The same year he, and six others from that town, were accused and imprisoned on account of witchcraft. He was brought before Court at Salem, May 18th, and sent to prison at Boston, where the he was detained till Dec. 27th, more than seven months. His son was one of the selectmen the same year.

"The following is the testimony against him:" (*Lewis' Hist. of Lynn*, p. 183.) "The Deposition of Ann Putnam, who testifieth and saith, that on the 8th day of May, 1692, there appeared to me the apparition of an old gray-head man, with a great nose, which tormented me, and urged me to write in his book; and I asked him what was his name, and from whence he came, for I would complain of him; and people used to call him old father Pharaoh; and he said he was my grandfather, for my father used to call him father. I told him I would not call him grandfather, for he was a wizzard, and I would complain of him. And ever since he hath afflicted me by times, and beating me, and pinching me, and almost choaking me, and urging me continually to write in his book."

This Ann Putnam was a standing witness in witchcraft cases; and the above is a fair specimen of the testimony, on which persons were accused and convicted, and not a few were executed.

Thomas Farrar,[2] son of the above, lived in Lynn, married Abigail Collins, March 3, 1681–2, though his wife, at the time of his death, was Elizabeth. He was sworn as a freeman April 18, 1691, and with six others was chosen Selectman "to order the prudential affairs of the town" in 1692. "These [says *Lewis*, p. 182,] were the first selectmen of Lynn whose names are recorded on the town book." His will was dated June 5, 1730, and proved Jan. 11, 1733. In it are mentioned his wife Elizabeth, Rebecca Bassett and her husband William Bassett, Jr., kinsmen Richard Hood and Samuel Newhall, and kinswoman Hannah, wife of Edmund Needham.

It appears from the Middlesex Probate Records, that Joseph Farrar of Lynn, (afterwards in the same record called *late of*

Reading,) died in his Majesty's service at Cape Breton in 1745, having £78.16 wages due him, and that his brother John Farrar of Framingham, was appointed administrator on his estate Aug. 4, 1746.

Major John Farrar, of Framingham, married Martha, daughter of Rev. John Swift, of that place, Oct. 13, 1740. Their children were: 1. Mary, born Jan. 8, 1742, married General Reed; 2. Martha, born Dec. 15, 1744, died April 3, 1745; 3. John, born May 5, 1747, died same day; 4. Martha, born June 7, 1749. His wife died 1749, and he married, 2d, Deborah Winch, Oct. 4, 1750, who was born Jan. 27, 1729. Children:—5. John, born Aug. 11, 1751, married Ruth Davis, died at South Hadley, March 20, 1809; 6. Deborah, born Dec. 26, 1753, married Caleb Leland, who was born 1747, lived at Leominster, and died 1824; 7. Nelly, born Nov. 4, 1755, married Capt. John Brown of Fitchburg; 8. Joseph, born April 3, 1758, married, 1st, Hannah Kimball, of Fitchburg, who died March 6, 1786, married 2d, Martha Nutting, of Pepperell, who died Aug. 11, 1798. Children: Hannah, Martha, John, who died Feb. 6, 1849, leaving issue, and Sally; 3d, married Elizabeth Fletcher, who had children, Kimball and Farewell. He was killed by a fall in his grist-mill at Pepperell, Dec. 31, 1802; 9. William, born June 22, 1760, married Irena Boynton, died at Fitzwilliam, May 4, 1837, without issue; 10. Daniel, born Feb. 19, 1763, died Sept. 5, 1832, unmarried, at Fitzwilliam; 11. Anne, born Oct. 27, 1765, married —— Shurtleff; 12. Samuel, born Jan. 22, 1769, married Mary Nutting, of Pepperell, 1790, and died in New Jersey, 1831; 13. Hitty, baptized Oct. 14, 1771, married Joseph Haskell.

The children of Samuel Farrar, 12th child of Major John of Framingham, were: 1. Mary, born Oct. 4, 1791, married Henry Spaulding of Pepperell; 2. Indiana, born January 2, 1793, married Asa Blood; 3. Sally, born Oct. 1, 1794, married John Buttrick; 4. Samuel, born June 4, 1796, married Rebecca Parker, May 20, 1819, and lives in Pepperell, with a large family, among whom are: Edmund P. of New York, and Charles. Samuel, graduated at Dartmouth 1850; 5. Eleanor, born Aug. 3, 1798, married Elijah Shattuck; 6. Earl,

born June 11, 1800, died in infancy; 7. Charles, born April 22, 1804, married Mary I. Spaulding, and lives in New York; 8. Caroline, born June 24, 1806, married Thaddeus Wheeler.

Major JOHN FARRAR of Framingham, in the latter part of his life, and after the birth of all his children, removed with his family to Fitzwilliam, N. H., where he d. He was ten years a Selectman of Framingham, and eight years town Treasurer. He was a Deputy Sheriff in 1769, and one of the Committee of Correspondence in 1774. His three sons, John, Joseph, and William, were members of Capt. Nixon's Company of Minute Men, in 1775.—[*See Barry's Hist. of Framingham.*] There is a tradition in the family that he came from Lynn, but the links that connect him with Thomas, the original settler there, or with any other of the early immigrants, have not been traced. His descendants in the neighborhood of Fitzwilliam, N.H., Pepperell, Mass. and elsewhere, are very numerous.

IV.

GEORGE FARROW[1] is mentioned as of Ipswich in 1637, 1643, and 1656; married Ann Whitmore, Feb. 16, 1643–4. Ch.: Mary, born Jan. 6, 1644–5; Martha, born Feb. 25, 1646–7; George,[2] born May 9, 1650. On the Treasurer's books, while Richard Russell was Treasurer, he is credited with bounty money for killing wolves in 1647–8 and 1650, £4 10.—*See Ms. in N. Eng. Hist. Gen. Society's Library.* Hubbard, in *Hist. Indian Wars, p.* 51, says George Farrow was killed by Indians at Wells, Me., Sept. 27, 1676.

V.

It appears by the records of the town of Woburn, that at a town meeting for the choice of town officers for 1656, (held, doubtless, on the last third day of the 12th month of the preceding year, Old Style, or last Tuesday in February 1655–6, then the appointed time in Woburn for this purpose) "John Farrar[1] was admitted an inhabitant," and accordingly had his proportion assigned him in several subsequent general divisions of the common land of the town.—*Rev. Samuel Sewall's Letter.*

As he was there at that time with his wife Johanna, he doubtless came first to the place during the year 1655. His will (*Midd. Probate Records*) is dated Jan. 29, 1687, and proved Oct. 7, 1690, he having died July 11, 1690. His wife survived him, and was living March 7, 1700–1. Their children were: 1. Mary, born 10th 2d mo., 1656; 2. Jacob, born 22d 8th mo., 1657, died of small pox, Jan. 1678–9; 3. Isaac, born 16th 10th mo., 1659, died 30th 10th mo., 1659; 4. Johanna, born 9th 2d mo. 1661, married Robert Doyle, 30th 9th mo. 1680; 5. Mercy, born 1st 2d mo. 1663; 6. Hannah, born 22d 11th mo., 1667, [Jan. 22, 1667–8,] married John Wyman, 2d, 14th 10th mo. 1685; 7. Isaac[2], born 1st 5th mo., 1671, marriage not on the Woburn Records.

Second Generation.

Isaac Farrar,[2] son of the above, with his wife Mary, lived in Woburn till about the year 1730, when they disappear without record of their death or removal. Their children were: 1. Mary, born Dec. 6, 1699; 2. Isaac, born April 2, 1702; 3. John, born Jan. 7, 1703–4; 4. Jacob, born June 11, 1705; 5. Anne, born Aug. 13, 1707; 6. Jonathan,[3] born April 28, 1709, probably Jeduthan,[3] who went to Exeter; 7. Johanna, born March 17, 1711. The death of a daughter of Isaac Farrar, not named, is recorded March 1713.

Third Generation.

Jeduthan Farrar[3], probably the same that is called Jonathan in the usual reading of the Woburn records, the fourth son and sixth child of Isaac[2], and born April 28, 1709, went early to that part of Exeter now Epping. He lived there till late in life, when he moved to Gilmanton, where his eldest son had gone before him, and there he died June 1784, æ. 75. His children were: 1. Israel,[4] b. 1738; 2. Jeduthan,[4] b. 1740.

Fourth Generation.

Israel Farrar,[4] married and lived several years at Epping, and after the birth of his children removed to Gilmanton, in

March 1772. He was one of the signers of the Test Act in 1776, and died March 13, 1819, æ. 80. His wife died Dec. 27, 1810, æ. 61. Their children were: 1. Josiah,[5] born July 5, 1767, married Mary Dow; 2. Jonathan,[5] born 1769; 3. John, born 1771.

Jeduthan Farrar[4] married at Epping, removed to Gilmanton 1790, and died Aug. 10, 1812. His wife died Feb. 27, 1843; their son Jeduthan[5] married Sally Cate.

Fifth Generation.

Josiah Farrar[5] married Mary Dow, Nov. 13, 1796, who was born Nov. 1774. He died April 16, 1845, æ. 78. Their children were: 1. Sally; 2. Israel[6]; 3. Perley[6]; 4. Debonair; 5. Julia; 6, Ira[6]; 7. Hiram[6].

Jonathan[5] married ——, lived at Meredith, moved early to Bath, Me., and in 1803 to Skowhegan, afterwards to Bloomfield, where he lived during the war of 1812. His sons are Isaac, married a daughter of Judge Fuller of Augusta, and Samuel, a graduate of Waterville, 1826, both live in Bangor with families.

Jeduthan Farrar,[5] married Sally Cate, March 24, 1816, and lived at Gilmanton. He was a Militia Officer, Magistrate, Selectman, Representative, and Director of the Fire Insurance Company. His son William H.[6] was born Jan. 17, 1817, graduated at Dartmouth in 1844.

VI.

Lancaster was incorporated May 18, 1653. Among the original proprietors were two brothers by the name of John and Jacob Farrar. All who became inhabitants signed what they called a "Covenant," for the better preserving "of the purity of religion, and ourselves from the infection of error, not to distribute allotments or receive into the plantation as inhabitants, any excommunicant or otherwise profane and scandalous (known so to be) or any one notoriously erring against the doctrine and discipline of the churches, and the state and government of this Commonwealth." This was signed by John and Jacob Farrar, Sept. 24, 1653, and subse-

quently by those who were afterwards permitted to settle there. —[*See Willard's History of Lancaster.*

There is a tradition in the family that these brothers came from Lancashire in England. The only known facts rendering the truth of this tradition probable are, that others, with whom they are found associated in Lancaster, originated in that county, and that members of this family were early in Lancashire, and still continue there. John, the eldest of the brothers, died Nov. 3, 1669, leaving a widow, who was appointed Administratrix, Nov. 7, 1770, and children, whose names or number are not mentioned on the Record.

Jacob Farrar,[1] the younger brother, was probably thirty years old or more when he immigrated to this country, about the middle of the 17th century. His wife Ann, whom he married about the year 1640, with four children, born there, and about half the property, were left in England till their new residence was prepared in Lancaster, when they were sent for, and arrived there in 1658. The town Records state that "young Jacob Farrar was appointed to assist in marking the bounds of the town" in 1659. A valuation of estates was made in 1654, for the purpose of regulating the proportion of the inhabitants in subsequent divisions of the common land. To this the following note succeeds: "The estate of several entered since 1655," and among these is "Jacob Farrar added when his wife came £168 7 0." During King Philip's war, in the year 1675, he had two sons killed. The town was taken Feb. 10, 1675–6, and most of the property destroyed by the Indians, and he with his wife, his remaining son Joseph, and his daughter with her husband, John Houghton, went to Woburn, where he died Aug. 14, 1677. The "Humble Petition of the distressed people of Lancaster" to the Government for assistance, in this emergency, dated March 11, 1675–6, is now on record in the Secretary's office. It is signed by Jacob ffarrar, John Houghton, sen., John Moor, John Whitcomb, John Prescott, John Houghton, jun., Thomas Sawyer, Thomas Wilder, and others, nineteen in all. Their children were: 1. Jacob,[2] married Hannah Hayward, 1668; 2. John,[2] married Mary ——, June 30, 1667: 3. Henry, killed by Indians, Feb. 10, 1675–6; 4. Mary, married John Houghton, jr., Feb. 22, 1671–2—all born in England between

1640 and 1650; 5. Joseph, born at Lancaster, Aug. 6, 1660. Lieut. John Wyman was appointed his guardian 1678.

The widow, Ann Farrar, and her son-in-law, John Houghton, were appointed Administrators of her husband's estate, which was divided between the widow, the "two children now surviving," who must have been Mary and Joseph, and the children of his son, Jacob.[2] The widow married John Sears of Woburn, being his third wife, Nov. 2, 1680. John Houghton filed his administration bond, March 27, 1682, and John Sears was his surety. From the several public offices and agencies in which he was employed in that town and in the county, it may be inferred that he was a respectable and useful man in his day.—[*See Willard's Hist. Lancaster, and Whitney's Hist. Worcester County.*

Second Generation.

Jacob Farrar[2] was born in England probably about 1642 or 3, came to Lancaster, where he resided, with his mother and younger brothers and sister, about 1658, married Hannah, daughter of Geo. Hayward, of Concord, 1668, and was killed by Indians in King Philip's war, Aug. 22, 1675. Hannah Farrar, his widow, took administration on his estate, Oct. 3, 1676, and at the same time returned an inventory, dated 27th 7th mo. 1675. Their children were: 1. Jacob,[3] b. April 29, 1669, m. Susanna Rediate; 2. George,[3] b. Aug. 16, 1670, m. Mary Howe; 3. John,[3] b. 1672, m. Elizabeth Merriam; 4. Henry, born 1674, was living Oct. 6, 1697. He is credited on the "Colony Book," (*see Mss. in the Library of the Hist. Gen. Society,*] under date of Sept. 23, 1676, for military service under Capt. Hunting, £2 18 0, and charged £0 13 0, leaving a balance uncancelled of £2 5 0. Soon after his death, certainly as early as the abandonment of the town in Feb. following, the widow with her children went to Concord, where her relations lived, and where the children were brought up and settled. March 5, 1681, she married Adam Holaway, of Marlborough, and, subsequently, Jan. 2, 1705–6, Jonathan Furbush. Oct. 6, 1697, after the four sons had all come of age, they united in a deed of all the real estate in

Lancaster, inherited from their grandfather Jacob,[1] to their uncle, John Houghton.

John Farrar,[2] the second son of Jacob,[1] married Mary ——, June 30, 1667. We have no record of the time of his death, but neither he nor his children could have been living in 1677, as no notice is taken of them in the distribution of his father's estate. Children: 1. Mary, born June 18, 1668: 2. John, born Nov. 28, 1669, died Oct. 2, 1673.

Third Generation.

Jacob Farrar,[3] eldest son of Jacob,[2] was little more than six years old when his father was killed, and seven when his grandfather died. He chose Edward Wigley, of Concord, for his guardian, in 1684, married Susanna Rediate, Dec. 26, 1692, and settled in the northerly part of Concord, where several generations of his descendants resided. He died intestate, April 29, 1722. His wid. died March 1737–8, leaving a will dated Feb. 16, 1737–8, which was proved March 20, 1737–8. Children: 1. Jacob,[4] born Oct. 23, 1693, married Sarah Wood; 2. Mary, born March 8, 1696, married David Melvin, Feb. 9, 1716; 3. Jonathan,[4] born Sept. 21, 1698, married Rebecca ——; 4. David, born, July 7, 1700, mentioned on Lancaster Records, March 21, 1736; 5. Susanna, born Nov. 11, 1701, married James Russell, Aug. 16, 1722; 6. Henry, born Nov. 8, 1703; 7. Hannah, born Sept. 11, 1705, married David Proctor, Dec. 31, 1730; 8. John,[4] born Sept. 14, 1707, married Mary ——; 9. Nathan, born Feb. 20, 1709; 10. Ephraim, born July 8, 1710, died Dec. 23, 1721; 11. Timothy,[4] born March 15, 1714, married Jerusha ——. He was styled "Cornet" during his life-time, and in the record of his death, and left a large family and a respectable character and property. All the children are mentioned in the distribution of the estate, except Ephraim.

George Farrar,[3] the second son of Jacob,[2] was born Aug. 16, 1670; was carried by his mother to Concord when he was five years old, and brought up a farmer in the south part of the town, now Lincoln, by a Mr. Goble. When he arrived at 21 years of age, he had but a quarter of a dollar in his pocket. He called together his associates and told them he

would treat them with all he had, and begin the world square. Sept. 9, 1692, he married Mary Howe, who had been brought up with him in the same family, and with whom he lived, including their apprenticeship, more than eighty years. He early purchased a large tract of land in the neighborhood where he was brought up, and where his posterity of the 4th, 5th and 6th generations are now living. He was urged to settle further in the interior of the country, and was offered one-half the township of Southborough for two coppers per acre, and went to see it, but, on his return, said "it was so far off, that it never could be worth any thing." He died May 15, 1760. His wife died April 12, 1761. He was a man of great energy and thrift. Children: 1. Joseph,[4] b. Feb. 28, 1693–4, m. Mary ——; 2. Daniel,[4] b. Nov. 30, 1696, m. Hannah Fletcher; 3. George,[4] b. Feb. 16, 1704–5, married Mary Barrett; 4. Mary, born Oct. 12, 1706, married Nathan Brown, lived in Lincoln, and died, leaving a son and daughters; 5. Samuel,[4] born Sept. 28, 1708, married Lydia Barrett. His will, dated March 17, 1749, and proved June 9, 1760, mentions his wife and all his children, except Joseph. It also mentions the five children of Joseph, and gives the land in Townsend to Benjamin. He had previously settled his three surviving sons on different portions of his homestead farm. He was several years Selectman of Concord.—[*Shattuck's Hist. of Concord.*

John Farrar,[3] the third son of Jacob,[2] called Ensign John of Marlborough, born about 1672, married Elizabeth Merriam, Dec. 6, 1699, and was killed in battle by the Indians at Sterling, Aug. 19, 1707.—[*See Whitney's Hist. of Worcester County, p.* 45.] The widow administered on his estate, (appointed Sept. 23, 1707) and his brother George was her surety. June 16, 1708, the government allowed her £1 10, for the loss of her husband's gun.—[*See Council Records.*] Their children were: 1. John, born Sept. 22, 1700; 2. Elizabeth, born June 25, 1702.

Fourth Generation.

Jacob Farrar,[4] eldest son of Jacob,[3] was born at Concord, Oct. 23, 1693, married Sarah Wood, daughter of Josiah Wood,

1714, and was killed in the famous Indian battle called Lovell's Fight, near Fryeburg, Me., May 8, 1725. She was appointed Administratrix on his estate, June 9, 1725, and her father and her husband's uncle, George Farrar,[3] were her sureties. Her administration account was settled April 8, 1726, and the next day she married David Parlin. Children: 1. Sarah, born Jan. 19, 1715–6, married John Conant of Townsend, Jan. 28, 1735–6; 2. Mary, born Oct. 22, 1717, married Abishai Brown, Sept. 9, 1735; 3. Hannah, born April 22, 1720, Thomas Wheeler, guardian, Sept. 9, 1738; 4. Jacob,[5] born Oct. 8, 1722, married Mary Merriam; 5. Ephraim, born 1724, married Mary Dakin, June 13, 1749.

Jonathan Farrar,[4] the second son of Jacob,[3] was born Sept. 21, 1698, married Rebecca ——, 1724, and died Oct. 4, 1783, æ. 85. Children: 1. Oliver,[5] born March 10, 1727, married Mary Cole; 2. Abel, born, March 26, 1729. He was a Sergeant in Capt. Samuel Dakin's Company, in active service in 1756, was taken prisoner at Fort Miller, near Lake George, April 9, 1758, and died 4th Nov. following. His Captain was killed in battle, and the event was celebrated in a pair of verses, of which the following is a specimen:

> "Captain Dakin, Sam-u-el,
> The gun went off, and down he fell."

3. Jonathan, born July 27, 1731. He was a Lieutenant and Commander of the Guard at the North Bridge, in Concord, at the time of the British attack on the 19th of April 1775.—[*Shattuck's Hist. of Concord, p.* 105, 347. He married and lived at Ruport, Vt., where he died, leaving a large family; 4. Simeon, born April 30, 1734; 5. Rebecca, born July 13, 1736; 6. Mary, born March 10, 1739; 7. Lucy, born April 29, 1742; 8. Asa, born Oct. 24, 1744, died 1771.

John Farrar,[4] the fifth son of Jacob,[3] born Sept. 14, 1707, married Mary ——, 1731. The birth of their children is distinctly recorded on the Concord Records, and, singularly enough, two have the name of the father, and two of the mother. 1. John, born Sept. 25, 1733, married Joanna Rice, Feb. 15, 1759; 2. Mary, born Jan. 3, 1735; 3. John,[5] born

June 25, 1741, married Hannah Brown; 4. Mary, b. Sept. 14, 1743: 5. Joseph, b. Sept. 25, 1746.

Timothy Farrar,[4] the eighth and youngest son of Jacob,[3] born March 15, 1714, married Jerusha ——, 1737, and lived in Acton. He was innholder there on the place of the first tavern stand on the County road between Concord and Groton. He sold this stand and the adjoining farm to Daniel Locke of Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1750. Their son, David born Aug. 20, 1749.

Joseph Farrar,[4] the eldest son of George[3] born Feb. 28, 1694, married Mary ——, 1715, and settled in Chelmsford.— He was in Lovell's Fight, where his cousin, Jacob[4] was killed in 1725, and died six or eight years after, leaving the following children, who were provided for by their grandfather George[3]: 1. Joseph, born Oct. 3, 1716. His uncle, Nathan Brown, was appointed his guardian, Aug. 13, 1733; 2. Isaac, born Aug. 10, 1719, married Sarah Brooks, March, 1743, settled in Townsend; 3. Mary, born Oct. 7, 1723, married —— Newton; 4. Ruth, born 1726, married Jonas Stevens, of Townsend, Dec. 15, 1750; 5. Benjamin,[5] born 1730, married ——, lived in Upton.

Daniel Farrar,[4] the second son of George[3] born Nov. 30, 1696, married Hannah Fletcher, and settled on the southwesterly part of his father's farm, which fell in Sudbury. His will is dated April 2, 1755, proved Sept. 22, 1755, and mentions his wife and two sons; 1. Josiah[5] born Sept. 1722, married Hannah Taylor: 2. Daniel,[5] born 1724, married Mary ——.

George Farrar,[4] the third son of George,[3] born Feb. 16, 1704–5, married Mary Barrett, of Concord, born April 6, 1706, settled on the northerly part of his father's farm, which, with the central part, is now owned and occupied by the descendants of his younger brother, Samuel. He died of small pox, May 28, 1777, æ. 73, and she d. Sept. 25, 1778, æ. 72. Chn: 1. Rebecca, b. Jan. 18, 1729, m. Timo. Brown, Feb. 7, 1749; 2. George, b. Nov. 23, 1730, grad. at Harv. 1751, and settled as a Cong. minister in Easton, 1755. In Sept. 1756, he was sent for to his father's house, on occasion of the sickness of his youngest sister, Love, who died a few days after his

arrival, but not until he had taken the same fever, of which he also died, at his father's house on the 17th of the same month, and was interred in Lincoln, leaving a wife, but no children.—[*See Shattuck's Hist. of Concord, p.* 247.] 3. Mary, born July 6, 1732; m. Nathan Parks, April 8, 1756; 4. Sarah, born Aug. 12, 1734; d. July 28, 1736; 5. Sarah, b. Oct. 4, 1736; 6. Elizabeth, born Feb. 2, 1738–9, married Stephen Hosmer, Jr., May 3, 1763; 7. Humphrey,[5] born Feb. 23, 1740–1, married Lucy Farrar; 8. Joseph,[5] born June 30, 1744, graduated at Harvard, 1767; 9. Love, born June 13, 1749, died Sept. 9, 1756.

Samuel Farrar,[4] the fourth and youngest son of George,[3] born Sept. 28, 1708, settled on the central or homestead portion of his father's farm, married Jan. 13, 1731–2, Lydia Barrett, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Barrett, born Aug. 2, 1712. He was deacon of the church, and much distinguished in his day. He died April 17, 1783, æ. 75, she died June 1802, æ. 89. Children: 1. Lydia, born Sept. 2, 1735, married William Bond, March 6, 1755; 2. Samuel,[5] born Feb. 14, 1737, married Mercy Hoar; 3. Stephen,[5] born Sept. 8, 1738, ——, graduated Harvard 1755; 4. James, born July 24, 1741, died at New Ipswich, July 11, 1767; 5. Rebecca, born Aug. 13, 1743, married Dr. John Preston, Nov. 29, 1764—[*see Hist. New Ipswich, and post, pp.* 18, 19;]—6. Lucy,[5] born April 27, 1745, married Humphrey Farrar,[5]; 7. Timothy,[5] born June 28, 1747, graduated Harvard 1767; 8. Mary, born July 5, 1754, died Sept. 2, 1756. For some particulars of the life and character of Dea. Samuel,[4] see *Shattuck's Hist. of Concord, and Hist. of New Ipswich, p.* 358; *also post, pp.* 15, 16.

Fifth Generation.

Jacob Farrar,[5] the eldest son of Jacob,[4] born Oct. 8, 1722, married Mary Merriam, May 8, 1746, lived on the original homestead of his grandfather, in the north part of Concord, and died Dec. 20, 1787, æ. 65. Children: 1. Mary, born July 4, 1747, married Capt. John Abbott of Westford; 2. Jacob,[6] born Feb. 15, 1750, married Elizabeth Heywood; 3. Ruth, born Dec. 17, 1752; 4. Daniel, born May 20, 1756;

5. Stephen, born Jan. 19. 1764; 6. Hannah, born May 27, 1767.

Oliver Farrar,[5] the eldest son of Jonathan,[4] born March 10, 1737, married Mary Cole, lived in Concord, till after the birth of his children, and then moved with his family to Temple, N. H., where he died. Children: 1. Abel, born 1759, died 1778; 2. Hepzibah, born 1761, married Peter Jones, Dec. 24, 1782; 3. Mary, born 1763, married Dr. Hosley; 4. Rebecca, born 1765, married Benjamin Cragin; 5. Lydia, born 1767, married Levi Adams; 6. Simon,[6] born 1769, married Mehitable Thompson; 7. Oliver,[6] born 1773, married Mary Wheeler.

John Farrar,[5] second son of John,[4] born June 25, 1741, married Hannah Brown, lived as a Taverner and Militia Officer at Shrewsbury, where he died January 16, 1793, æ. 52. —[*See Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, p.* 279.] An obituary of Major John F. of Shrewsbury, in the Columbian Centinel, of Jan. 23, 1793, gives him a good character. His widow afterwards, May 21, 1795, married Rev. Joseph Lee of Royalton. Their children: 1. Ephraim, born Oct. 22, 1765, at Cambridge, in adult age took the name of John, lived a few years in Worcester, then went west, married and died there; 2. Martha, born March 10, 1767, died in two months. She was baptized in 1767, "her parents being in covenant with the church in Concord;" 3. John, born May 10, 1768, died in 1770; 4. Martha, born Aug. 26, 1769, married —— Bronson of Milton; 5. Lucy, born Dec. 13, 1770, died in 1771; 6. Lucy, born Feb. 2, 1773, died in two months; 7. Mary, born April 3, 1774, died in two months; 8. Hannah, born Aug. 25, 1775, died in 1778; 9. Relief, born Oct. 20, 1777, died in six months; 10. Hannah, bornNov. 26, 1779, married, 1st, —— Reed, 2d, —— Easterbrook of Royalton.

Benjamin Farrar,[5] youngest son of Joseph,[4] born 1730, was a carpenter, married and lived in Upton, and died 1805, æ. 75. He left a son and daughter, names unknown, and a son, Ezra,[6] born 1768, married Cloe Taft.

Josiah Farrar,[5] the eldest son of Daniel,[4] born Sept. 1722, married 1745, Hannah, daughter of John Taylor of Northborough, a man of considerable note, and a Tory of the Rev-

olution, whose name was borne by the former Governor of New Hampshire, John Taylor Gilman. He died Nov. 24, 1808, æ. 86, and she died Feb. 10, 1810, at the same age, both at Marlborough, N. H. Their children were born at Sudbury: 1. Mary, born 1746; married 1st, —— Graves, 2d, —— Wheeler, and died at Worcester, æ. over 90 years; 2. Phinehas,[6] born Aug. 20, 1747, married Lovina Warren, of Marlborough. He made a journey to New Ipswich, and visited his kinsman there, when they were both over 93 years of age; 3. Daniel, who died at 16 years of age; 4. Josiah, who died in infancy; 5. Josiah, who died at seven years of age; 6. Bridget, who married Wilkins, and went to Maine; 7. Elizbeth, who married Billings and settled in Maine.

Daniel Farrar,[5] second son of Daniel,[4] married Mary ——, 1748, lived in Lincoln. Children: 1. Daniel, born Sept. 22, 1749, died Dec. 11, 1751; 2. Zebediah,[6] born May 9, 1751, married Catharine More; 3. Mary, born July 26, 1753, married Daniel Cole, 1773; 4. Daniel, born March 25, 1755; 5. Love, born Feb. 13, 1757, married Cornelius Maloney, and died in 1806, leaving eight children, one of whom, Cornelius, took the name of Daniel Farrar, and went to New Orleans about 1819; 6. George,[6] born Feb. 1, 1760, married —— Bruce of Sudbury; 7. Nehemiah,[6] born Oct. 23, 1761; married Ruth Simonds of Boston, 1788; 8. Nahum, born Nov. 19, 1763; 9. James,[6] born Nov. 30, 1767, married Elizabeth Barnes of Wells, Me.; 10. Josiah, born Feb. 9, 1769; d. same day; 11. Dolly, born June 7, 1770, married Adam French, Feb. 1, 1795, and died Jan. 1823, leaving eleven children.

Humphrey Farrar,[5] second son of George,[4] born Feb. 23, 1741, married April 26, 1770, his cousin Lucy,[5] daughter of Samuel,[4] born April 27, 1745. They lived at Lincoln, removed to Hanover, N. H., and afterwards to Colebrook, where he died. She survived him and died at her son, Dr. Farrar's, of Derry, Jan. 1832, æ. 87. Children: 1. Lucy, born July 29, 1771, married Rev. Ebenezer Price, D. D., of Boscawen, grad. Dartmouth, 1793; 2. Mary, born Aug. 11, 1772, married Dr. Moulton of Bucksport, Me.; 3. Humphrey, born Sept. 15, 1773, grad. Dartmouth, 1794, died July 1840; 4. Joseph, born Feb. 24, 1775, grad. Dartmouth, 1794, married Mehitable

Dana, who died at Wolfborough, N. H., 1850. He died at the house of his son, George B. Farrar,[7] of New York, in Feb. 1851. 5. Timothy, born April 7, 1777, married Mary Barron 1804, and died without issue; 6. George, born Oct. 6, 1778, grad. Dartmouth, 1800, married 1st, Sarah Prentice, daughter of Hon. John Prentice of Derry; 2d, Hannah Crocker. He is a practicing physician of much respectability at Derry, having children and grand-children, 7th and 8th generation, in Boston and New York; 7. William, born Sept. 13, 1780, grad. Dartmouth 1801, married 1st, Margaret ——, 2d, Trephena Burgis; settled in Lancaster, N. H., where he died March 1850. He left a son, William H.[7] who is a lawyer in Boston; 8. Lydia, born May 25, 1782, married Beza Woodward, son of Professor Woodward of Dartmouth College, and died 1845.

Joseph Farrar,[5] third and youngest son of George,[4] born June 30, 1744, grad. Harvard, 1767, settled as a minister in Dublin, N. H., June 10, 1772, dismissed June 7, 1776, married Mary Brooks of Grafton, Mass., July 28, 1779, installed at Dummerston, Vt., Aug. 24, 1779, dismissed 1783, again settled at Eden, Vt., Dec. 15, 1812, till Dec. 14, 1815, removed to Petersham, Mass., where he died, April 5, 1816, æ. 72. His wife born Feb. 4, 1755, still lives at Petersham. Children: 1. Joseph, born April 4, 1780, married Nov. 9, 1806, —— Farmer, in Petersham, has son Gardner F., living in Fitchburg, and Joseph in Lowell, 7th generation; 2. Mary, born Oct. 18, 1781, died April 15, 1786; 3. Joel Brooks, born July 28, 1784, died April 13, 1786; 4. Reuel, born Nov. 5, 1786, lives in Petersham; 5. Anna, born Feb. 10, 1789, married Jan. 30, 1815, died June 3, 1820; 6. Mary, born Aug. 1, 1791, married 1st, —— Stevens, 2d, Josiah S. Prentice of Oxford, Mass., Sept. 7, 1828; 7. Sally, born Jan. 20, 1794, married June, 1843; 8. Humphrey, born Aug. 13, 1798, married June 1827, lives in Petersham. Rev. Joseph[5] was a man of great eccentricity, amounting occasionally to absolute derangement of mind.—[*See N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. for* 1849, *p.* 211.

Samuel Farrar,[5] eldest son of Deacon Samuel[4] born Feb. 14, 1737, married Mercy Hoar, Feb. 13, 1772, lived on the paternal estate in Lincoln, was Captain of the militia, and

much distinguished in active service during the Revolution, succeeded his father as Deacon of the church, and died Sept. 19, 1829, æ. 92. His wid. died shortly after. He was a man of great energy of character and strength of mind.—[*See Shattuck's Hist. of Concord.*] Children: 1. Samuel, born Dec. 13, 1773, grad. Harvard, 1797, married Oct. 30, 1814, Phebe Edwards, (a descendant of President Jonathan Edwards, and widow of Rev. Asahel Hooker,) who died Jan. 22, 1848.—[*See Funeral Sermon, by Rev Dr. Woods.*] He was Treasurer of the Theological Institution, and President of the Bank at Andover, where he resides. 2. James,[6] born Oct. 12, 1776, m. Nancy Barrett; 3. John, born May 1, 1779, grad. Harvard 1803, mar. 1st, Lucy Maria, (daughter of Rev. Dr. Buckminster of Portsmouth, and sister of Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster of Boston;) 2d, Eliza Roach. He was Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics at Harvard College, and resides in Cambridge. 4. Rebecca, born Nov. 21, 1782, died July 5, 1784; 5. Rebecca, born Dec. 21, 1785, married Rev. Dr. Jonathan French of Northampton, N. H., Dec. 5, 1804, and has a large family of children, and grandchildren, 8th generation.

Stephen Farrar,[5] the second son of Deacon Samuel,[4] born Sept. 8, 1738, grad. Harvard 1755, first Minister of New Ipswich, N. H. where he lived more than fifty years, married Eunice Brown of Waltham, 1764, and died June 23, 1809, æ. 70. She died Sept. 9, 1818, æ. 74.—[See account of his character in *Funeral Sermon by Seth Payson, D. D.* 1809, *Shattuck's Hist. of Concord. Hist. of New Ipswich, p.* 359, *and post p.* 16.] Their children were: 1. Eunice, born Aug. 18, 1765, died Sept. 3, 1765; 2. Stephen,[6] born Aug. 17, 1766, married Nancy Morse, Oct. 11, 1797, lived at Groton, and died at New Ipswich, leaving sons and daughters; 3. Eunice, born Feb. 26, 1768, mar. Peter Jones, and died April, 1838, leaving 5 children; 4. James, b. June 23, 1769, mar. Araminta Turrell, lived in Vermont, and d. 1812; 5. Isaac Brown,[6] b. March 27, 1771, married Anna, dau. of Dr. Lawrence of Pepperell, lived in New Ipswich, removed to Fairfax, Vt., where he died 1838, leaving a large family, among whom are Ephraim H.[7] grad. Middlebury, 1831, and Ebenezer Lawrence Farrar[7], of Burlington, Vt.; 6. Samuel, born June 28, 1772, grad. Harvard

1793, mar. —— Deming, and settled in Vt., died 1846, leaving 14 children, 7th generation; 7. Prentice, b. Nov. 12, 1773, mar. Elizabeth Osgood of Rutland, Vt., settled in Canada and died there, leaving 7 children; 8. Mary, born June 21, 1775, mar. Samuel Dakin, grad. Dartmouth, 1797, and has 5 children; 9. Moses, b. March 12, 1777, mar. Electa Turrell, and d. 1815; 10. Lydia, b. Dec. 30, 1778, mar. March 6, 1800, Rev. Warren Pierce, grad. Dartmouth, 1799, and d. May 10, 1822. She has 9 chn. and 1 or more great-grandchildren, being the 9th generation. 11. Caleb,[6] b. June 1780, mar. Sarah Parker, March 15, 1804, lives at Middlebury, Vt. 12. Nancy, born Jan. 14, 1782, mar. 1st, John Muzzy, afterwards mar. Hodgkins and Lovegrove; 13. Ephraim Hartwell, born Dec. 8, 1783, mar. Phebe Parker, sister of his Bro. Caleb's wife, and widow of Jonas C. Champney. She d. 1848, and he d. Jan. 8, 1851, at New Ipswich, leaving a dau. Sarah Eunice, b. Aug. 1827.

Timothy Farrar,[5] the fourth and youngest son of Deacon Samuel,[4] born June 28, 1747, grad. Harvard 1767, married Anna Bancroft, Oct. 14, 1779, and lived in New Ipswich. He was a Judge of the Courts in New Hampshire from 1775 to 1816, inclusive, in the course of which time he occupied every seat, from that of Junior Justice of the County Court in 1775, to that of Chief Justice of the Superior Court, to which he was appointed Feb. 22, 1802. His wife died May 1, 1817, at Dover, and he died Feb. 21, 1849, at Hollis, æ. 101 years 7 months and 12 days. Having survived all his college cotemporaries, he was the last person living who had been graduated under the royal government, and is now the eldest among the tenants of Mount Auburn. His grandfather died when he was 13 years of age, and was born 17 years after the immigration of his ancestor, so that the two lives will cover almost the entire history of New England from its settlement to the middle of the 19th century. He was the last of the first five generations; four more are now on the stage. The engraved portrait preceding this article is said to be an excellent likeness of him. For some account of his character and family, see *Mr. Clary's Centennial Discourse*, 1837; *Shattuck's Hist. of Concord; N. E. Hist. Gen. Register for* 1849, *p.* 289; *Hist. of New Ipswich, passim; also post, pp.* 20 *to* 30, *inclusive.*

THE FARRAR FAMILY.

Conspicuous among the early, though not among the first settlers of New Ipswich, were four members of this family. They were children of Dea. Samuel Farrar[4], of that part of Concord, Mass., which is now Lincoln. He was born Sept. 28, 1708, the youngest son of George[3], who first settled in that place in 1692, and great-grand-son of Jacob[1], who was one of the original proprietors of Lancaster, Mass., in 1653.([a]) Though he lived and died on his father's farm in Lincoln, where his descendants still live, yet as he was long a freeholder and taxpayer in this town, settled so many of his children here, and thereby promoted the settlement here of so many of his townsmen and neighbors, we claim a right to appropriate a portion of his character and history. ([b]) He married, Jan. 13, 1731–2, Lydia, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Barrett, and grand-daughter of James Minot, Esq., "who was one of the most distinguished men of his day in Concord." She was born Aug. 2, 1712, and died in June, 1802, in her 90th year. He was much interested in public affairs, frequently serving his town as Selectman, Town Clerk, Representative, &c., and was a patriot of great zeal, steadiness and perseverance. He was Selectman of Concord in 1754, when Lincoln was set off, and afterwards for many years Town Clerk and Representative of the new town.

In Nov. 1773, he was Chairman of the first Committee of Correspondence, and afterwards a member of the great Middlesex Convention of Aug. 30, 1774, which led off in the Revolution, by *Resolving*, among other things of similar import, "That it is our opinion these late acts [of the British

[a] See a Genealogical account of the family in the 6th Vol. N. E. Hist. and Genealogical Register, page 313, for A. D. 1852.

[b] See Shattuck's History of Concord.

Parliament,] if quietly submitted to, will annihilate the last vestige of liberty in this Province, and therefore we must be justified, by God and the world, in *never submitting to them.*" He was also a member of the first Provincial Congress, which met Oct. 11, 1774, and at the age of 66 years, took part in the first battle of the Revolution, at Concord, Apr. 19, 1775. He died soon after the conclusion of the war, Apr. 17, 1783, in the 75th year of his age, having witnessed the establishment of the independence of his country, and endured the hardships of its acquisition, but leaving to his posterity the enjoyment of the rich inheritance of its blessings.

Stephen Farrar[5], was the second son and third child of Dea. Samuel[4], born September 8, 1738, and graduated at Harvard College in 1755, with a class which has been considered remarkable for the number of its distinguished characters. He commenced preaching in New Ipswich in the winter of 1758–9, before he was twenty-one years of age; was called to settle in November 1759, collected and organized a church, and was ordained its first pastor, October 22, 1760. He continued its pastor, and the only minister of the gospel in the place, to the time of his death.

His connections by marriage, as well as birth, were highly respectable. Eunice, his wife, (daughter of the late Isaac Brown of Waltham, sister of Moses Brown of Beverly, and of Mary, wife of Ephraim Hartwell, Esq.,) whom he married in 1764, survived him about 9 years, and died Sept. 9, 1818, aged 74. Their children were

1.—Stephen,[6] b. Aug. 17, 1766. 2.—Eunice, b. Feb. 26, 1768. 3.—James, b. June 23, 1769. 4.—Isaac Brown, b. March 27, 1771. 5.—Samuel, b. June 20, 1772, grad. Harv. 1793. 6.—Prentice, b. Nov. 12, 1773. 7.—Mary, b. June 26, 1775. 8.—Moses, b. March 12, 1777. 9.—Lydia, b. Dec. 30, 1778. 10.—Caleb, b. June, 1780. 11.—Nancy, b. Jan. 24, 1782. 12.—Ephraim Hartwell, b. Dec. 8, 1783.

They all survived him, married, and brought up families of their own. Several of them spent portions of their married

life in N. I., but Eph. Hartwell was the only one that spent the whole. In 1826 he married Phebe Parker, at that time the widow of Jonas C. Champney, and remained an inhabitant here, occupying the farm and last residence of his father, till he died Jan. 8, 1851. He served his generation as an instructor of youth,[a] Town Clerk, and in other civil and ecclesiastical relations, respected and beloved as a good citizen, and a most kind and amiable man. It is said that at this time, (1852) none of the numerous descendants of the first minister remain in the town. His ministry, extending through half a century, was useful, peaceful and happy. His natural talents were above the ordinary standard.[b] He had a clear discernment, sound judgment, and a good knowledge of human character. Decision and firmness were among his most striking characteristics, yet prudence and moderation held a distinguished place among the large assemblage of his virtues. He was distinguished for his early and constant piety, and the unceasing devotion of his whole soul to the solemn duties of his charge. As a Theologian he was a Calvinist—as a preacher evangelical and pathetic. As a man, his manners of eminent gravity and dignity, were tempered to urbanity by christian benevolence. In his private deportment, as well as in his public ministrations, he never failed to manifest a deep sense of the majesty and holiness of God, and the value of the gospel; scarce anything can be conceived more solemn than his devotional addresses. One who knew him well, has said of him, "I have known no man, the recollection of whose moral, intellectual, and personal qualities, rests with so much power on my mind, as forming a character so truly venerable and becoming a father and apostle in the church." Sanctity of manners, devotion to God, and benevolence to man, were the great leading traits of his character. The extent of his influence in promoting the settlement of this town may be inferred not only from its rapid progress after he came, but from the number of his personal connections, and

[a] For several years in Boston. See History of New Ipswich, p. 320.

[b] Panoplist, 1811. N. H. Hist. Collections.—Boston Patriot, 1809. Funeral Sermon, by Dr. Payson, 1809.

former townsmen, who followed him here. His influence on the general character and respectability of the town, may be inferred, perhaps with less certainty, from the number of distinguished men it contained, the progress of education and improvement, and the moral and conservative principles and conduct of the people during the fifty years of his connection with them.

He preached to his own people on his last Sabbath, and his life and ministerial labor were suddenly terminated together, by apoplexy, on the 23d day of June, 1809. The Rev. Dr. Payson, of Rindge, preached his funeral sermon, which was published, from the text, "Devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him." The town took charge of his funeral, and placed over his grave a plain marble slab, which, besides the usual memorials, contains the following inscription, which has been admired for its touching simplicity.

THE PEOPLE OF HIS CHARGE
LEAVE THIS STONE
TO MARK THE PLACE
WHERE THEY HAVE LAID HIM.

About two years after his decease,[a] the Rev. Dr. Payson, who, on entering the ministry, had received the charge from him, was called upon to deliver the charge at the ordination of Mr. Farrar's successor. After an appropriate introduction, he proceeded to transmit the same charge which had been delivered to him. The circumstance had a powerful effect on the mind of the speaker, and the manner in which it was used made it no less powerful on the hearers. Standing in his place, and speaking his words, he seemed to exhibit their venerated pastor from the grave, instructing his youthful successor how to break the bread of life to his people.

The only publications from the press, to which he is known to have given his name, are a sermon preached at the interment of the Rev. Mr. Dix of Townsend, and several charges delivered at the ordinations of his brethren in the ministry.

James,[5] the third son and fourth child of Dea. Samuel, was born July 24, 1741. He came to this town after his brother's

[a] N. H. Historical Collections.

ordination, and after coming of age in 1762, and settled as a farmer, on the place where his younger brother afterwards lived. His deed is dated October 15th, 1762. He cleared a portion of this farm, and commenced the present buildings upon it. A view of the house is presented on the next page. It is not known to whose right the lot No. 1, in the 8th range, on which the buildings stand, fell, in the division among the Proprietors of the Massachusetts Grant, or whether any dwelling-house was erected upon it. But it is known that some improvements were made, and that the first meeting-house and burying-ground were located on either side of the road, on the top of the hill, eastwardly of the dwelling-house, and in the neighborhood of the solitary hemlock, which remains the only survivor of the ancient forest that covered the hill. That meeting-house was burnt some years before the New Hampshire grant was made, but it has not been ascertained precisely when it was built. The building of it was required, as a condition in the Massachusetts Grant, which became utterly void, by the running of the New Hampshire line in 1741. It is not probable, therefore, that the grantees would be at any expense to perform the condition after that time. James died July 11, 1767, in his 26th year, and unmarried. It is inscribed on his grave-stone that

"He was a pious youth."

The inhabitants had manifested their confidence in him, by electing him to many responsible offices in the town, and at time of his premature death he was surveyor of highways, and a member of the committee for building the third meeting-house, which was completed in 1769.

Rebecca,[5] the fifth child of Dea. Samuel, was born Aug. 13, 1743, and married Doctor John Preston of this town, Nov. 29, 1764. She outlived her husband, and died April 1, 1829, in her 86th year. Her history, with that of her husband and numerous family, belongs, more appropriately, to the head of their family name, to which the reader is referred.

Jas. Farrar,[5] the fourth and youngest son, and seventh child of Dea. Samuel, was born June 28, 1747, old style.[a] He passed the years of his childhood and youth on his father's farm and at the schools in Concord, till the year 1763, when he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1787. The two following years he passed in teaching schools in Concord and Lincoln, which had now become a separate town, and Framingham. The Hon. John Locke, late member of Congress from Middlesex, now of Boston, says he went to school to him in Framingham in 1769. In the same capacity of school teacher, he came to this town in 1770, and his name first appears on the tax list in October of that year. The next spring the town voted to employ an English schoolmaster for nine months of the year, and to raise money to build school-houses in the several districts. When this was done, the practice was to dispense with a central Grammar school, and employ him to teach in all the districts in succession, allowing all the Grammar scholars to follow him into them. In this manner the English scholars com-

[a] See Shattuck's Hist. Concord; Mr. Clary's Centennial Discourse, 1847; Rev. Mr. Lee's Funeral Sermon; Gen. Reg. 1850.

pleted their education, and those intended for college pursued their preparatory studies. In 1771 he became a freeholder, and in 1773 the owner of the entire farm on which he lived, including part of No. 1 in the 7th range, the whole of No. 1 in the 8th range, and part of No. 1 in the 9th range, or the Jo. Kidder lot, as it was called.

The farm and the schools divided his attention, till the change of government at the Revolution threw him into wider and more public responsibilities, to the exclusion of the latter. He never received an appointment of any sort from the King's government, nor is it known that he ever came directly in contact with it, till, in 1773, he was appointed by the town Chairman of a Committee to inquire into certain proceedings of the magistrates, sitting in the Court of Sessions for the county, in the case of John Holland, a deputy sheriff or jailor, who had suffered the escape of Joseph Kelley, a prisoner in his custody; and the Court of Sessions, which included all the King's justices of the peace in the county, had undertaken to charge the damages upon the county, and apportioned the amount to the several towns. The claim against this town was £78.3.2; and in August this Committee was appointed and instructed "to inquire into the cause of the grant," and to confer with similar committees from other towns. In October following, the same Committee were further directed to petition the General Court on the subject. No redress, however, was obtained, and the controversy went on, till, on March 13th, 1775, the town voted that they would not pay it; and the matter was consequently merged and decided with the other controversies of the Revolution.

From March 1774 to March 1775, he was first Selectman and Town Clerk. During this year, several other important measures were adopted. In regard to representation in the legislature, which they had assiduously sought for several years, they voted not to *petition* for the *privilege* any longer, but in December they passed the following Resolution:

"That it is the opinion of this town that Representation is absolutely necessary to legal taxation, or legislation; and this town has for a number of years been taxed to the Province, and has had no voice in legislation, which is a great griev-

ance; and, in order to obtain redress, that the Selectmen do forward a petition and remonstrance to his Excellency our Governor, that we may enjoy those privileges which are essential to the British Constitution; and that they call upon the adjacent towns to adopt the like measures, and endeavor that the unrepresented towns come into similar measures throughout the Province." In January they chose a Delegate to the Provincial Congress, to meet at Exeter on the 25th, and elect Delegates for the Province to the Continental Congress, to meet at Philadelphia May 10th; and at the same time instructed their Delegate "to use his endeavors that the Province be put in a state of defence."

On the memorable 19th of April, 1775, when the alarm was given that the British had marched out of Boston towards Concord, he, with his neighbors, seized his musket and marched to meet them. They were without commissions, and without military organization, for all military as well as civil authority was then in the hands of the King's officers. Hearing, before they arrived at Concord, that the British had returned to Boston, well pursued, he returned home. In this town, the last precept issued "In His Majesty's Name," was the one calling the annual meeting in March 1775; and after taking up arms, the last vestige of royal authority soon ceased throughout the Province.

During this year Mr. F. received two commissions on the same day, one that of a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the other that of Major of the forces to be raised for the defence of the Province, with an urgent request that he would accept the civil office, that being the most difficult to fill, mainly on account of the lack of compensation, and of chances for promotion. This he did, and in a letter to a friend, under date of Nov. 27, 1834, he writes: "In the autumn of 1775, a Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, was organized, (of which I was a member[b]); and held their sessions at Amherst at the times appointed by law, from that time to the present. Some of the Courts were held with-

[b] Both Courts were held in the same week, Thursday being Sessions day; and the usage was for the Common Pleas judges to sit as magistrates in the Sessions Court.—Ed.

out the attendance of any one member of the Bar, at others two or three would attend.[c] But as business was as scarce as attorneys, there was little or no suffering for want of advocates to plead their causes, by any who had either occasion or inclination to litigation." Under what authority this was done, does not appear. The Provincial Congress at Exeter, and the Committee of Safety, who in the recess exercised the same powers, made both military and civil appointments during this year; and a county congress for Hillsborough, which convened at Amherst May 24th, and in which this town was represented till October 27th, may have done the same thing. The Provincial Congress early applied to the Continental Congress for advice in regard to the "mode of civil government." This, however, was not obtained till Nov. 3d. The elections, in conformity to it, were made early in December, and the new Convention met at Exeter Dec. 21. They adopted the temporary Constitution Jan. 5th, 1776, resolved themselves into a "House of Representatives," and chose twelve persons to constitute a distinct branch of the Legislature, under the name of a "Council." After this all public officers were appointed by the two Houses; and on the 24th of the same month they made one hundred and fifty-three civil[d] appointments, including twenty-nine judges; and among them, and probably the youngest on the list, was Mr. F., then twenty-eight years of age, appointed or confirmed as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, under the temporary Constitution. This judicial appointment, accompanied probably with a commission of the Peace, carried with it all the duties of a local magistracy for that part of the county, in both civil and criminal cases. The following letter, from a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, may indicate something of the manner of doing this kind of business during the war.

GROTON, 15th July, 1780.

SIR—You have now in custody in your place one J. D., of this town, who is suspected of having been concerned in passing counterfeit money, and as his being sent into this Government may be

[c] Only three, Atherton, Champney, and Claggett, resided in the county, two of whom were Tories.—ED.

[d] And no military?

conducive of detecting others more attrociously guilty than himself, I shall take it as a favor that he may be sent by the person who delivers this. He shall be so well secured here, that he shall be liable to the justice of your State at any time.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

JAMES SULLIVAN.

Timothy Farrar, Esq.

From April 1778 to May 20, 1782, when he resigned, he was a member of the Convention for forming a new Constitution, and one of the committee to draft the instrument; and from 1779 he was one of *the memorable thirty-two councillors*, till the new Constitution went into operation, in June 1784, by which Judges were excluded from the Legislature.

In the midst of the war, Oct. 14, 1779, he married Anna Bancroft, daughter of Capt. Edmund Bancroft of Pepperell, and sister of the late Dr. Amos Bancroft of Groton. This connection was altogether respectable, appropriate and happy.

Capt. Bancroft was an independent and successful farmer, and also, like Dea. F., had been a member of the famous Middlesex Convention of August 30, 1774, of the Provincial Congress of 1776, and held divers other offices evincing the confidence of his fellow-citizens; while the daughter possessed all those personal attractions and accomplishments necessary for an affectionate and confiding wife, and a faithful and devoted mother.

A heavy affliction, however, awaited them in the loss of their first child, a lovely daughter of near five years of age. She was born March 1, 1785, and died on Saturday, Oct. 17, 1789. Notwithstanding the crushing severity of this discipline, they did not shut themselves up to inordinate grief, but rather, on the morrow, being the first day of the week, followed the submissive example of God's ancient servant, who, in similar circumstances, "arose and washed himself, and changed his apparel, and came unto the house of God, and worshipped." The stone that marks her resting-place, by the side of her uncle James, in the Hill burying-ground, bears this sorrowful, but hopeful inscription:

"Farewell, sweet child, we part in pain,
But we shall live to meet again."

About this time, in addition to the duties of his farm and the Judiciary, he was much interested in laying the foundations of the Academy,[e] of which the history has been given in another place; and in the measures for forming and adopting the Constitution of the United States, and organizing the Government under it. In March 1791, he was appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court. He sent in his resignation in 1796, but on the urgent and unanimous solicitation of the Governor and Council, afterwards withdrew it, and on Feb. 22d, 1802, was appointed Chief Justice of that court. Having determined, however, to leave that Bench as soon as satisfactory arrangements could be made, he did not accept the office, though he continued to preside in the Court till Judge Smith consented to take it. This was signified to him in the following letter:—

PETERBOROUGH, 2 August, 1802.

DEAR SIR—I have consulted with my friends in this place, and at length have determined to accept the office of Chief Justice for the present. I can truly say, that I have never, in the course of my life, formed a resolution with so much reluctance, and I feel as if I should repent it. I mention this, that I may avoid the charge of fickleness, in case I should soon quit it.

I am, with sincere esteem and regard,
Dear Sir, your friend and obedient servant,
Judge Farrar. JEREMIAH SMITH.

Judge Farrar finally resigned his seat in that Court in the succeeding April, and accepted a reappointment to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas in his own county, where he presided till 1813.

In this Court, soon after this time, two incidents occurred, which are rendered interesting by reason of their connection with the most distinguished son of New Hampshire. Mr. Webster was a native of this county,[f] and in this Court received his first civil appointment, while a student at law, and here also made his first professional effort, immediately after he came to the Bar in 1805. The first was the occasion of the following letter to the Chief Justice:

[e] The original obligation, by which he and others bound their estates for the expense in 1787, is still in existence in his handwriting. *See Hist. N. Ips.* p. 197.

[f] Merrimac county was not constituted till 1823.

SALISBURY, July 12, 1804.

TIMOTHY FARRAR, ESQ.:—Instances of favors conferred sometimes occur, in which it is not a little difficult to determine whether a respectful silence or an open acknowledgment is most likely to be well received by him who has obliged us. But though it may be uncertain whether we ought to *speak*, it is yet sometimes difficult to be *silent*, when *kind things* are done in a *kind manner*.

My honored father informed me, that on an expected vacancy in the Clerkship of the Court of Common Pleas in this County, you were pleased to mention my name to the Court as a candidate for that office. I should be happy, if on this occasion, I could express my gratitude in terms not likely to offend against the delicacy of your feelings. I confess I was gratified, as well as surprised, by this unexpected mark of distinction; particularly so, as I have not the honor of much acquaintance with you, and am destitute of many of those aids, which make young men known in the world, beyond the sphere of their personal friends.

Office and emolument have, as I hope, their just and no more than their just estimation in my mind; but aside from the consideration of these, and though I should never, in this case, possess them, the nomination will add something to my happiness, as I shall be the better pleased with myself, for having been thought worthy an office of trust and confidence by Judge Farrar.

I am, sir, with high respect,
your humble servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon^ble^ Timothy Farrar, New Ipswich, N. H.

The second is related substantially in Loring's "Boston Orators," as follows:

At his first term, Mr. W. had no case for trial, that rendered it necessary for him to address the court, but he had an important motion to make, not in the order of the docket, for which he had made elaborate preparation. Not being familiar with the course of business, and having seen no favorable opportunity to introduce and argue his motion, after waiting the whole term, till the court stood on its adjournment, he rose, and stated to the court, that he had hoped for an opportunity to bring his motion before them, and had prepared himself to argue it, but that he now saw there was no time for the purpose. Nevertheless, he was unwilling to omit altogether acquainting the court with his case. With this introduction, he proceeded to make a short *statement* of the circumstances of his case, and the remedy for which he had proposed to call upon the court; but, at that stage of the business, he would not undertake to argue it, though he had prepared himself for the purpose. When he had resumed his seat, the chief-justice, turning to his associates, remarked, in an undertone, which was, however, overheard, "That young man's *statement* is a most unanswerable argu-

ment," and immediately granted his motion. Mr. Webster has been frequently heard to remark that this incident has had a marked influence on his efforts in after life. It suggested to him the importance of clear statement, and the use of a plain style in discussion.

Mr. Webster imbibed in early youth, from his father, the highest degree of respect for Judge Farrar. Judge Farrar, the late Judge Jeremiah Smith, Col. Robert Means, and Col. John Orr, were among the citizens of the County whom Judge Webster most respected, and taught his son to respect. Of Judge Farrar, Mr. Webster has often said, that he never knew a Judge of a more calm, dispassionate, and impartial character—a better listener to a discussion—or a man more anxious to discover the truth, and to do justice. In these traits of character he thought him very much to resemble the late Chief Justice Marshall.

In reference to another trait of his character, it may be proper here to insert a remark of Mr. Webster's old instructor in the law, the late Thomas W. Thompson, for several years a Senator in Congress. Speaking of his firmness and courage under difficulties and opposition, Mr. Thompson remarked, that in case of clearly ascertained right and duty, he never knew a man that would march right up to the cannon's mouth and stand his ground in defiance of consequences, like Judge Farrar.

In 1813, on a reorganization of the Courts, the three counties of Rockingham, Strafford and Hillsborough were brought into one Common Pleas circuit, and Judge F. was appointed Chief Justice for the Eastern circuit. In 1816, on a political revolution, a different organization of the Courts was effected, in which he declined to enlist, and thereby retired from his connection with the Judiciary, after a continuous service of more than forty years.

In the mean time, he had been four times elected a member of the Board of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and in 1804 was appointed a Trustee of Dartmouth College, which office he sustained for over twenty years. While in this office, he and his associates had the honor of presenting a steady, persevering and successful opposition to the unconstitutional and oppressive legislation, that sought to subject the property and franchises of that Institution to the purposes of political partizanship; and of thereby vindicating and establishing, before the highest tribunal of the nation, the inviolability of the chartered rights of this and

similar Institutions, for all coming time.[g] He was repeatedly nominated and urged to become a candidate for the Congress of the United States, and for Governor of this State; and in March 1817, was actually chosen, without his consent, to the State Legislature.[h] These honors he respectfully, but decidedly declined, and devoted himself exclusively to domestic occupations.

His surviving children, a son and three daughters, had now been emancipated, and all but the youngest had finally quit the paternal mansion. But a sorer bereavement awaited him in the irreparable loss of their excellent and benevolent mother. While on a visit to her third daughter, Anna, wife of the Rev. Joseph W. Clary, of Dover, she died suddenly, May 1, 1817, commending, in her dying breath, her absent and affectionate husband to the consolations of the Holy Spirit. She lies interred in the Cemetery at Dover, and beside her have since been laid her daughter Anna, her son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Clary, and two grand-children, William Clary and Horace Hall.

Thus, at the age of threescore years and ten, his home had become desolate, and its appurtenances, to him, useless. He had neither the assistants necessary to enable him to use them, nor the dependencies necessary to stimulate, by participating in, the enjoyment of them. It remained for him, therefore, to divest himself of all those material accumulations, which it had been the business of his life to make, for the support, employment, and happiness of his family, and which had now become mere incumbrances. This object was effected by degrees in the course of a few succeeding years.

He now divided his time among his descendants and friends, employing his leisure to feed and store his mind from books, and blessing his children and grand-children with the counsels of wisdom, and the practical exhibition of that benignity, cheerfulness and enjoyment, which are the result and reward of a life of piety and virtue.

[g] Dartmouth College case. College *v.* Woodward, (9 Wheaton's Rep.)

[h] "The Hon. Timothy Farrar was chosen to represent the town in the General Court, who, after a very interesting and pathetic address to the town, declined serving."—[Town Records, March 11, 1817.

When the infirmities of age, and the desire of repose rendered journeying irksome to him, he took up his abode with his youngest daughter, Eliza, and her husband, Dr. Scripture of Hollis. Thus, narrowing his circle only as necessity suggested, resigning one source of pleasure and activity after another, not by the neglect or nonuser of any of his faculties, but only as power ceased, he gradually retired, not only without repining, but cheerfully and contentedly, to the cultivation, preservation and enjoyment of what remained, till the remaining purposes of his long, useful and happy life were accomplished. He never ceased to enjoy life himself, or to add to the enjoyment of others, while life lasted: uniformly practising those virtues that are the means of preserving and prolonging the faculties of body and soul, and affording an example of the calm and peaceful resignation, and Christian hope, with which, by the grace of God, the soul may watch and contemplate the certain and near approach of the last scene of life, and enter upon the realities of Faith beyond. About twenty years before his death, he had prefaced his last Will and Testament with these memorable and significant words, written with his own hand. "Daily reminded by the great age to which I have arrived, and the consequent infirmities of that period of life, of the mortality of my body, and that the time of my departure is at hand; and entertaining a good hope, through grace, of a better resurrection, and a glorious immortality, I do," &c.

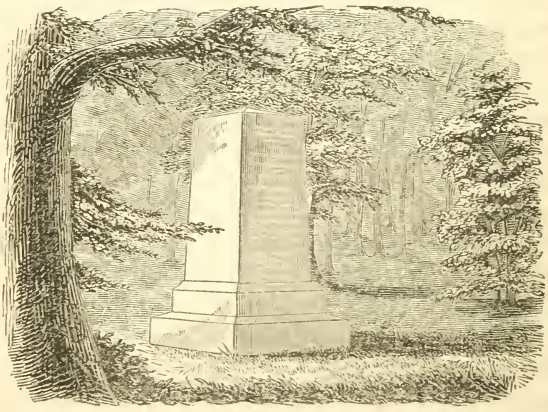
He attained the age of 101 years, 7 months, and 12 days, surviving all his collegiate cotemporaries, and all the ante-revolutionary graduates of Harvard College—the 153 officers of the civil list in 1776—the "memorable 32 Councillors" of the Revolution—and it is believed all his associates in the Convention for forming the first Constitution of 1784.

An unadorned marble block, by his grave, on Elder Path, No. 1182, in Mount Auburn Cemetery, bears the following inscription:—

Hon. Timothy Farrar, LL. D.,
Born June 28, 1747.
For more than 40 successive years
from 1775,

he sustained the office of Judge
in the Supreme and Com. Pleas Courts
of the State of New Hampshire.
Blessed by a kind Providence
with a sound mind, health, honor,
and length of days,
he maintained with meekness and firmness,
the pure character
of his Christian profession;
with uniform kindness and tenderness,
the ties of conjugal and parental affection;
with impartial and enlightened justice,
the dignity of his official station.
Satisfied with long life, and worldly good,
and entertaining a good hope, through grace,
of a better resurrection,
and a glorious immortality,
on the 21st day of February, 1849,
he yielded up his soul
to God who gave it.

He was a just man, and feared God.
Alas, my Father!



Hall, Rev. Richard, the successor of Mr. Farrar and second Pastor of the church, was born at Mansfield, Con., in August, 1784. His parents afterwards removed to New Haven, Vt., where he received his early education. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1808, with reputation, and immediately elected a tutor in that Institution. Afterwards he pursued his preparatory studies for the ministry at the Theological Institution at Andover till March 12, 1812, when he was ordained Pastor of this church. In August of the same year, he married Lucy, the second daughter and third child of Judge Farrar, who was born Dec. 6, 1789. Their children were,

1. Richard, b. July 1, 1815, d. Dec. 31, 1815. 2. Richard, b. Aug. 6, 1817, grad. Dart. Coll. 1847, missionary in Minesota. 3. Horace, b. April 6, 1819, grad. Dart. Coll. 1839. The following year he was Principal of the Academy at Hampton, N. H., and in the fall of 1840 he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover; but in the ensuing spring accepted an invitation to take charge of the Academy at South Berwick, where he died of typhus fever Feb. 27, 1842. "His standing and character in College, and his success as a teacher afterwards, gave sure indications of future eminence and usefulness."[a] 4. William, b. March 11, 1812, d. June 15, 1845; interred here. 5. Lucy Farrar, b. Jan. 1, 1823.

Mr. Hall was a man of decision and energy; his labors were abundant and much blessed.[b] Possessed of a superior intellect, and governed by a high sense of moral obligation, he gave himself, with singleness and assiduity, to his ministry. He cultivated his mind, and made it bear upon every department of his office. He brought to his public performances the matter of theology with great accuracy of language, precision of statement, power of argumentation, pertinency, force and honesty of application. In ecclesiastical affairs he was an able counsellor and a firm executor. He had influence among his brethren and the churches of Christ. His opinions contributed to give weight to their deliberations and effect to their decisions. The church under his care was almost con-

[a] Boston Recorder, 1842.

[b] N. H. Repository, 1846; Boston Recorder, 1825.

stantly receiving accessions, and was among the foremost in pious and benevolent exertions. During a period of unusual religious excitement among his people, in the winter and spring of 1822, the excessive labors, induced by his desire to meet the constantly increasing demands for the light and consolations of the Gospel, broke down his vigorous constitution, and his health utterly failed. A robust frame was suddenly struck in a vital part. While addressing an Ordaining Council at Bradford, in May, he was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, which immediately terminated his active services as a minister, and gradually wore out his life. Thus cut down in the midst of his strength, for two years he languished under the accumulating pain and debility of hopeless disease and coming death, oppressed by the increasing wants of a helpless family, (the oldest son passing from four towards seven years of age,) but comforted and supported by the hopes of the Gospel and the sympathies of *individual* Christian friends. The gratitude, generosity and kindness of the people, in their corporate capacity, could only be manifested by their corporate acts, and of them their own records are the only appropriate memorials, which, from a just regard to the delicacy and good taste of their successors, the present inhabitants, we will refrain from copying for the *admiration* of our readers.

In the last stages of his disease, by the assistance of a beloved brother, he was enabled to reach the home of his youth, the quiet dwelling of his parents, at New Haven, Vt., and there, on 13th day of July, 1824, he died in peace and hope,—and there, in affliction and solitude, attended only by strangers, the feeble mother of his helpless children buried him, and placed over his grave the only existing monument to his memory. He was an able and faithful, and for the length of his service, only ten years, one of the most successful of Christian ministers.

His particular friend, classmate and room-mate, through college and at the seminary, Rev. Joseph W. Clary, married his wife's sister, Anna; and as their families have since become one, the remnants of which are in New Ipswich, this seems to be the place for some account of them.

Mr. Clary was born at Rowe, Mass., Nov. 21, 1786. His parents afterwards removed to Hartford, N. Y. He was ordained at Dover, May 6, 1812, and married Sept. 1, 1813. His wife was born at New Ipswich Nov. 22, 1791, and died at Dover, Feb. 15, 1825.[c] Children:

1. Joseph Ward, b. June 28, 1815. 2. Timothy Farrar, b. April 24, 1817, grad. Dart. Coll. 1841; minister Thetford, Vt. 3. Edward Warren, b. Nov. 6, 1819, m. Charlotte Russell, Aug. 17, 1847; d. at Holyoke June 16, 1852, leaving a daughter. 4. Anna Farrar, b. Feb. 6, 1822. 5. William, b. Jan. 1824; d. Feb. 15, 1826.

The surviving heads of these two families, Mr. Clary and Mrs. Hall, intermarried June 6, 1826. In 1828 he left Dover, and was soon after settled at Cornish, where he died April 13, 1835. Their children are,

1. Eliza Farrar, b. at Dover, March 28, 1827; George, b. at Cornish, April 23, 1829, grad. Dart. Coll. 1852.

For a particular account of his character and ministry, see Rev. Dr. French's Sermon, delivered on occasion of his interment at Dover. But the following proceedings are so just to his memory, and so creditable to the affectionate kindness of the good people of Dover, that we cannot withhold them from our readers.

"At a meeting of the First Church in Dover, N. H. Oct. 18, 1835, the following resolutions passed unanimously:

"Whereas the Rev. Joseph Ward Clary, lately deceased at Cornish, N. H., was, for more than sixteen of the first years of his ministry, the beloved Pastor of this Church, during which time his home was with us, and with us rest the remains of those of his family, who had departed before him—therefore

"Resolved, unanimously, by this Church, that we, as a testimony of the affection and respect we cherish for his memory, will make application to the friends of the late Rev. Joseph W. Clary, and to the proper authorities of the town of Cornish, where his remains now lie, for permission to remove his body to this town, to be buried by the side of his child, his wife and her parent.

[c] Funeral Sermon, by Rev. F. Burt of Durham.

"Resolved, That brethren Asa Freeman, John Wheeler, Jona. Young, Jona. W. Hayes, and Israel Estes, be a Committee to carry the above resolutions into effect, and that, if permission be granted, at a proper time, they cause the body to be removed to this town and buried, and such monument to be erected at the expense of the Church, as they may judge suitable and proper."

The resolutions were faithfully carried out by the committee on the 19th December following, including public funeral services at the reinterment, and a sermon by Rev. Mr. French of Northampton, which was published by them. In their letter to Dr. French, requesting a copy for the press, they say: "Our wish is to preserve in the church, and to place in the hands of the deceased's friends, the strikingly accurate portraiture of his character exhibited in your discourse. We are the more solicitous for this, from the consideration that, owing to the inclemency of the season, and the very limited notice which could be given of its delivery, very many who would have been desirous to attend, were deprived of the privilege of hearing it from the pulpit."

The surviving widow, and such of the children as are occasionally with her, are the only descendants of her father now remaining in New Ipswich.

Sixth Generation.

Jacob Farrar,[6] eldest son of Jacob,[5] born Feb. 15, 1750, married Elizabeth Haywood, who died May 15, 1796. They lived at Concord, and he died March 8, 1820, æ. 70. Children: 1. Jacob,[7] born Nov. 6, 1782, married Achsah Fisk; 2. John,[7] born April 13, 1784, married Calle Stearns; 3. Betsy, married Charles Melvin; 4. Daniel, born June 13, 1794, died at St. Louis, 1833; 5. Amos, born March 5, 1796, died at Galena, 1833; 6. Silas, born March 5, 1796, married Anne Gage, and died at Charlestown, leaving two daughters, Ann and Harriette.

Simon Farrar,[6] the 2d son of Oliver,[5] born, 1769, married Mehitable Thompson of Temple, New Hampshire, 1793. Children: 1. Mary, born 1795, married David Whiting, and died, leaving two daughters; 2. Abel,[7] born 1797, married Hepsy Boynton, 1818; 3. Simon,[7] born Dec. 1799, married Mary Fisk; 4. Caroline, born 1801, died young.

Oliver Farrar,[6] the third son of Oliver,[5] born 1773, married Mary Wheeler of Temple, 1795, settled in Weston, Vt., and died 1838, æ. 65. Children: 1. Lucy, born Sept. 1796, married Levi Adams, of Temple, 1819; 2. Maria, born 1797, married Joshua B. Baldwin, of Weston, Vt.; 3. Franklin, born 1800, married Elizabeth Wiley; 4. Mary, born 1802, married John Stewart, of Fairview, Pa. 1826; 5. Salome, born 1804, married 1st, Jacob Morgan, 2d, Winslow Wright; 6. Mary, born 1806, married Dr. Ira Barton, of Waterford, Pa.; 7. Nancy, born 1808, married Dr. Leonard Barton, of Waterford, Pa. 1831; 8. Abijah Wheeler,[7] born Nov. 17, 1810, married Fiducia Ballou; 9. Oliver, born 1812, lives at Weston, Vt.; 10. Andrew Jackson, born 1815, married Mary Miller, lives at Waterford, Pa.; 11. Caroline, born 1816, died 1835; 12. Alonzo,[7] born Feb. 13, 1819, married Abby Maria Knowlton; 13. Fernando Freeman, born Aug. 1821, married Sally Maria Warner, 1846, lives at Waterford, Pa.

Ezra Farrar,[6] son of Benjamin,[5] born 1768, married Chloe Taft, 1796, lived in Upton, where he was Coroner, in 1808. He afterwards kept a public house in Watertown, where he died 1845, æ. 77. Children: 1. Benjamin Franklin,[7] born

Dec. 20, 1797, married Mary Ann Wheeler; 2. Otis Chandler,[7] born Dec. 15, 1799, married —— Hayward; 3. Clotilda, born July 7, 1802, married Simeon Holbrook, and died 1840; 4. Jefferson Clinton, born Aug. 4, 1804, married Zebia Gore, and died leaving son of the same name; 5. Jarvis Gordon, born Oct. 26, 1805, in California; 6. Granville Pitt, born May 16, 1808, married, and lives in Northbridge; 7. Diana, born Aug. 3, 1811, married Henry Walker, 1843.

Phinehas Farrar,[6] eldest son of Josiah,[5] born Aug. 20, 1247, married Lovina Warren of Marlborough, Mass., who died Feb. 17, 1845. He died at Marlborough, New Hampshire, April 1, 1841, æ. 94. A short time before his death he performed a journey to New Ipswich, to visit his venerable kinsman there, who was two months older than himself. Children: 1. Phinehas,[7] born Nov. 12, 1771, married Abigail Stone; 2. John,[7] born Aug. 24, 1773, married Cynthia Stone; 3. Betsy, born Jan. 18, 1776, married Elijah Frost, May 1794, and died 1830; 4. Calvin,[7] born Jan. 1778, married Bethsheba Burt Bates; 5. Luther, married Mercy Whiting of New Ipswich, and died at Norway, Me. March 1812; 6. Josiah, born April, 1780, married Betsy Prince of Waterford, Me. May 1827, and died there leaving a daughter; 7. William[7], born Oct. 21, 1782, married Nancy Whitcomb; 8. Daniel Warren[7], born Feb. 25, 1786, married Eliza Wright; 9. David, born July 5, 1788, died at Waterford, Me. May 1817; 10. Nancy, born March 16, 1792, died May 14, 1795; 11. James,[7] born 1794, married Roxana Frost.

Zebediah Farrar,[6] the second son of Daniel,[5] born May 9, 1751, married 1st Catherine More of Sudbury, July 11, 1771; 2d, Eunice Sherman, Sept. 21, 1780, lived in Lincoln, where he died Feb. 1822. Children: 1. Eliab, born June 13, 1773, went to Ohio in 1818; 2. Josiah, born Feb. 19, 1777, married —— and died in New York; 3. Polly, born 1799, married —— Harrington, and lives in Billerica; 4. Zebediah, born 1781, went into the army; 5. Patty, born 1783, married —— White; 6. Nahum, born 1786, died at Hopkinton, 1820; 7. Daniel,[7] born May 16, 1788, married Martha Dix.

George Farrar,[6] the 4th son of Daniel,[5] born Feb. 1, 1760, married —— Bruce, of Sudbury, lived at Troy, New Hamp-

shire, where he died about 1820. Children: 1. Stephen, died; 2. Sally, died; 3. George.

Nehemiah Farrar,[6] the 5th son of Daniel,[5] born Nov. 19, 1763, married Ruth Simonds of Boston, 1788, lived in Lincoln, where he died, 1808. Children: 1. Catherine, born Feb. 6, 1789, married Saml. Stratton, Dec. 5, 1809; 2. Sally, born Feb. 21, 1791, died Oct. 11, 1806; 3. Sophia, born Jan. 23, 1794, died April, 1833; 4. Harriet, born Nov. 8, 1796, married Enoch S. Dillaway of Boston; 5. Mary, born Jan. 24, 1799, married Bartholomew Jones, March 4, 1817, and died, 1843; 6. Andrew,[7] born March 6, 1801, married —— Cutter, died at Cincinnati, leaving son John,[8] born 1835; 7. Ruth, born Sept. 26, 1803, married Edward W. Harrington, Oct. 20, 1832, who died 1844, leaving two sons.

James Farrar,[6] the 7th son of Daniel,[5] born Nov. 30, 1767, married Elizabeth Barnes of Wells, Me. 1793, lived in Boston, of the house of French & Farrar, and died July 14, 1820, æ. 53. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born April 29, 1794, married Wm. W. Bradford, and died April 25, 1832; 2. Susan, born June 1, 1796, married Jannette Holbrook, and lives in Roxbury; 3. Lucina, born June 17, 1798, married Jacob Lufkin, and died April 21, 1851; 4. Harriet, born May 15, 1800, died July 15, 1810; 5. James,[7] born Jan. 20, 1802, married Louisa Cary, and died Feb. 2, 1829; 6. Mary Ann, born Dec. 24, 1803, married Benjamin Copeland; 7. Daniel,[7] born Dec. 26, 1805, married Francis Fisher.

Joseph Farrar,[6] the 2d son of Humphrey,[5] born Feb. 24, 1775, grad. Dart. 1794, married Mehitable Dana, settled at Chelsea, Vt. as a Lawyer, removed to Wolfborough, New Hampshire, where she died, 1850. He died in New York, at the house of his son, George B. Farrar, Feb. 1851. Children: 1. Sarah Caldwell, born March 3, 1801, married Daniel Pickering, June 26, 1821, had daughter, Caroline Dana, born Aug. 10, 1824, who married Charles Rollins of Boston, Jan. 11, 1848; 2. Josiah Dana Humphrey,[7] born Nov. 25, 1803, mar- Eliza Dorsey; 3. George Bridgham,[7] born Aug. 31, 1807, marrid Susan Maria Dow.

George Farrar,[6] the 4th son of Humphrey,[5] born Oct. 6, 1778, graduated Dartmouth, 1800, married 1st, Sarah Prentice,

daughter of Hon. John Prentice, of Derry, 18 , who died 1821, ; 2d, Hannah Crocker, 1824. He settled as a Physisian early in Derry, where he has always resided. Children: 1. Annette Lemmon, born Oct. 1814, married Rev. George W. Woodward, 1836, graduated Dartmouth, 1831; 2. John Prentice,[7] born June 1816, married Sarah Curtis, June 1850; 3. Lucy Ellen, born Jan. 31, 1818; 4. William Henry,[7] born Feb. 24, 1820, married Laura, C. Jones, July 4, 1843.

William Farrar,[6] the 5th son of Humphrey,[5] born Sept. 13, 1780, grad. Dart., 1801, m. 1st, Margaret Kibbe, Dec. 9, 1811, who d. Oct. 2, 1822; m. 2d, Tryphena Burgin, Aug. 20, 1823, who d. Oct. 26, 1850. He settled as a lawyer in Lancaster, N. H., where he sustained a good professional and Christian reputation, till his death in March 3, 1850. Children: 1. William Humphry, born Nov. 20, 1824; 2. George, born May 11, 1826, died Nov. 17, 1847; 3. Henry, born Nov. 26, 1831, grad. at Bowdoin College.

James Farrar,[6] the second son of Dea. Samuel,[5] born Oct. 12, 1776, married 1st, Nancy Barrett of Concord, Jan. 16, 1806, who died Dec. 7, 1810; 2d. Mary Fisk Hoar of Lincoln, Feb. 20, 1812, who died May 1813; 3d. Dorcas Chapin of Somers, Connecticut, Jan. 16, 1815. He succeeded his father, as Captain in the Militia, deacon in the Church, and owner of the Ancestral Estate, in Lincoln, where he and his wife live, with their children, and grand-children. Children: 1. Samuel, born 1816, died in 1838; 2. George, born 1818, graduated Amherst, 1839, and at Harvard Law School, 1844, married Julia Carlton, 1848, settled as a lawyer, in Charlestown, and died of Consumption, in Aiken, South Carolina, Jan. 18, 1851, æ. 32. He is interred in Mount Auburn; 3. James,[7] born 1820, married Adaline Hyde, 1845, lives on the Homestead Farm, in Lincoln, with children; 4. John,[7] born 1822, married Elizabeth D. French of Northampton, New Hampshire, and lives with his family on a part of the original farm of George.[3]

Stephen Farrar,[6] eldest son of Rev. Stephen,[5] born Aug 17, 1766, married Nancy Morse, Oct. 11, 1795, lived in Groton, and died in New Ipswich, Oct. 14, 1829. Children: 1.

Louisa,[7] born 1797, married Daniel Smith, 1815, and has three sons, Daniel,[8] John,[8] and Leonard,[8] the first of whom is married, and has children, being the 9th Generation; 2. Ann, born April, 1800; 3. Laura,[7] born Nov. 24, 1802, married Jabez Pratt, Sept. 23, 1826, Coroner of Suffolk, lives in Boston, and has two sons, George Washington,[8] born March 10, 1828, and Joseph Warren,[8] born Nov. 14, 1829; 4. Mary Ann, born March 2, 1804, married John Higgins: 5. Stephen Franklin, born 1806, married Catherine Jones; 6. John Morse, born 1815; 7. George, born 1817, graduated Weslean University, 1849; 8. Prentice, born 1819, died 1820.

Isaac Brown Farrar,[6] the third son of Rev. Stephen,[5] born March 27, 1771, married Anna, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer, Lawrence, of Pepperell, lived in New Ipswich, merchant, Innholder, and Militia Officer, removed to Fairfax, Vt., where he died 1838, leaving a large family, among whom are: 1. Ebenezer Lawrence, married, lives in Burlington, Vt.; 2. Stephen, married Anna Muzzy, his cousin; 3. Ephraim Hartwell, graduated Midd. 1831; 4. Isaac, married Eveline Farrar of Middlebury, Vt.

Samuel Farrar,[5] the 4th son of Rev. Stephen,[5] born June 30, 1772, graduated Harvard, 1793, married —— Deming, and lived in or near Fairfax, Vt., where he died 1846, leaving a large family.

Caleb Farrar,[6] the 7th son of Rev. Stephen,[5] born June 1780, married Sarah Parker of New Ipswich, March 15, 1804, and lives at Middlebury, Vt. Children: 1. Eveline, married her cousin Isaac Farrar of Fairfax; 2. Clarissa, married Daniel West of New Haven, Ct.; 3. Henry B. —— lives in North Carolina; 4. Martha, married Philander Hathaway; 5. George, lives in Manchester, New Hampshire, trader, House of Farrar & Hathaway.

Timothy Farrar,[6] only son of Timothy,[5] born March 17, 1788, graduated Dartmouth, 1807, married Sept. 14, 1817, Sarah Adams of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, born May 22, 1789, and lives in Boston. Children: 1. Anna Bancroft, born May 20, 1819, married Jan. 25, 1842, Edward Crane, born Dec. 14, 1816, lives in Boston. Their children: Timothy Farrar, born Feb. 8, 1843; Mary Orpah, born Oct. 27, 1844; Ed-

ward Barrows, born May 8, 1849; 2. Sarah Elizabeth, born Sept. 5, 1820, married May 16, 1848, William Craige Burke, M. D., of New York, born 1812, graduated Dartmouth, 1833. Their son William Craige, born Oct. 13, 1851.

Seventh Generation.

Jacob Farrar,[7] eldest son of Jacob,[5] born Nov. 6, 1782, m. Achsah Fisk, dau. of Rev. Abel Fisk, of Wilton, N. H., Dec. 10, 1810, lived in Worcester, and died Dec. 23, 1837, aged 55. Children: 1. Abel Fisk,[8] born June 20, 1812, married Emeline Rice; 2. Eliza Ann, born May 6, 1814, married Isaac M. Barrett; 3. Allethia Fisk, born Feb. 19, 1816, married Elisha W. Bourne; 4. Jacob Hamilton, born Dec. 1, 1819, married Ruth Tyler, and lives in Boston.

John Farrar,[7] the 2d son of Jacob,[6] born April 15, 1784, married Colle Stearns, Dec. 20, 1810, and died March 26, 1843. Children: 1. Eliza Caroline, born Oct. 21, 1814, married Oliver Brooks, June 25, 1835; 2. George, born Oct. 3, 1813, married Sophronia M. George, June 5, 1838; 3. Charlotte, born Nov. 27, 1816, married Henry Tuckerman, April 19, 1840; 4. Roxana, born April 18, 1821, married Abraham Bowden, Aug. 21, 1842; 5. Maria, born Sept. 16, 1823, married Ezekiel Bartlett, Aug. 28, 1845; 6. Susan, born June 24, 1826, married Eliphalet S. Wood, Sept. 20, 1846; 7. Lydia, born Sept. 28, 1828; 8. Colle, born Oct. 8, 1830.

Abel Farrar,[7] eldest son of Simon,[6] born 1797, married Hepsy Boynton, 1818. Their Children: 1. Caroline, born 1819; 2. Mary, born 1822, married Oribah Whiting of Temple; 3. Bernard, born 1824, married Mary Spaulding of Temple, 1848; 4. Elizabeth, born 1826, married —— Blodget of Boston, 1847; 5. David, born 1828; 6. George, born 1830.

Simon Farrar,[7] the 2d son of Simon,[6] born Dec. 1799, married Mary Fisk of New Ipswich, March, 1828, and lives in New York. Children: 1. George Clinton, born Dec. 1828, grad. Columbia College, 1849, married Ann Eliza Bloodgood of New York, 1851; 2. Mary Caroline, born 1838; 3. William Henry, born 1840.

Abijah Wheeler Farrar,[7] the 2d son of Oliver,[6] born Nov. 17, 1810, married Fiducia Ballou, 1838, lives in Boston, mer-

chant, house of Dana, Farrar & Hyde. Children: 1. Oliver Wheeler, born May 26, 1839; 2. Fiducia Ballou, born Feb. 18, 1843; 3. Alice Wright, born Feb. 18, 1846; 4. ——, born May 15, 1848, died May 19, 1848; 5. Frank Waldo, born Feb. 2, 1852.

Alonzo Farrar,[7] the 5th son of Oliver,[6] born Feb. 13, 1819, married July 28, 1846, Abby Maria Knowlton, born Feb. 7, 1824, and lives in Boston. Son, Alonzo Knowlton, born Aug. 25, 1848, died Sept. 15, 1848.

Benjamin Franklin Farrar,[7] eldest son of Ezra,[6] born Dec. 20, 1797, married Mary Ann Wheeler, March 19, 1828, and lives in Watertown. Children: 1. Eveline Augusta, born 1834; 2. Mary Arathusa, born Aug. 12, 1836.

Otis Chandler Farrar,[7] the 2d son of Ezra,[6] born Dec. 15, 1799, married —— Hayward, and lives in Boston. They have among other children—son, Ezra Oscar,[8] married and living in Boston, having children, being of the ninth generation.

Phinehas Farrar,[7] eldest son of Phinehas,[6] born Nov. 12, 1771, married Abigail Stone of Marlborough, N. H., May 17, 1794. Children: 1. Cynthia, born April 20, 1795, missionary at Bombay; 2. Charles,[8] born Nov. 16, 1796, married Dorcas Coolidge; 3. Nancy, born Oct. 20, 1798, married Asa Holman, July 1817; 4. Philinda, born Feb. 24, 1801, married George H. Lane, April 4, 1820, lives in Boston; 5. Elizabeth, born Nov. 12, 1802; 6. Edmund, born Nov. 16, 1804, married Harriet Ann Kachadelle of Columbia, Tenn., in which State they reside with their children; 7. Ruth, born Aug. 8, 1807, married Minot Lane, and lives at Detroit; 8. Minot, born Sept 22, 1810, married Mabel Barnes, and lives at Marlborough; 9. Caroline, born March 21, 1813, died Dec. 17, 1834; 10. Luther Whitman, born Sept. 14, 1817.

John Farrar,[7] the 2d son of Phinehas,[6] born Aug. 24, 1773, married, 1st, Cynthia Stone, 1796, who died 1830, and 2d, —— ——. Children: 1. Luther; 2. Calvin; 3. Nancy; 4. Betsy; 5. Bulah; 6. George.

Calvin Farrar,[7] the 3d son of Phinehas,[6] born Jan. 1778, mar. Bathsheba Burt Bates of Brimfield, lived in Waterford, Me., and died Feb. 9, 1819. Children: 1. Caroline Eliza, born

1804, married Levi Brown of Waterford; 2. Nancy Warren, born 1806, married John C. Gerry, and died 1836; 3. Maria Antonette, born 1808, married Rowland Gerry, both dead; 4. Luther, born 1810, grad. Bowdoin, 1834, died in Cuba; 5. Calvin, born 1812, grad. Bowdoin, 1834, lives at Portland; 6. Hellen, (formerly Mary) born 1818, married Charles Fox Eastman, lives in Waltham; 7. David, born July 22, 1820, lives in Boston.

William Farrar,[7] the 6th son of Phinehas,[6] born Oct. 21, 1782, married, 1814, Nancy Whitcomb of Marlborough, N. H. Children: 1. Eliza, born December 12, 1815, died Sept. 29, 1846; 2. Alonzo, born Aug. 6, 1818, married —— Bailey of Jaffrey; 3. Arvilla, born June 7, 1820, married Charles Ryan, May 25, 1848; 4. William, born March 14, 1822; 5. Calvin, born March 21, 1824, married Attossey F. Gilbert, May 1, 1849; 6. Maria, born Sept. 3, 1828; 7. Edwin, born Sept. 18, 1832.

Daniel Warren Farrar,[7] the 7th son of Phinehas,[6] born Feb. 25, 1786, married, 1st, Eliza Wright, May 24, 1812, who died April 15, 1814; 2d, Betsy Griffin, Aug. 17, 1815. Col. Farrar lives in Troy, N. H., has sustained many public offices, both civil and military, and is much esteemed by his fellow citizens. Children: 1. David Warren,[8] born Jan. 30, 1817, married Hannah Wheeler; 2. Eliza Wright, born Sept. 26, 1818, married Rev. Alfred Stevens, Aug. 17, and died Dec. 8, 1841; 3. Helen Maria, born June 15, 1820, married Rev. A. Jenkins, June 7, 1848, and died May 22, 1851; 4. Edward, born Nov. 14, 1822, graduated at Harvard Law School 1847, lives at Keene; 5. Sarah, born Sept. 28, 1824, died March 27, 1838; 6. Daniel, born May 29, 1836.

James Farrar,[7] the 9th son of Phinehas,[6] born 1794, married, 1st, Roxana Frost, Feb. 22, 1816, who died Nov. 6, 1845; 2d, Loa Noyes, June 3, 1846. Children: 1. Nancy, born July 29, 1817, died June 5, 1840; 2. Harriet, born Nov. 18, 1818, married Henry T. Wiswell, Jan. 2, 1840, died Oct. 26, 1841; 3. Caroline, born April 13, 1820, died Dec. 12, 1825; 4. Orinda, born April 22, 1822, died July 4, 1840; 5. Warren, born Dec. 26, 1823; 6. Sumner, born March 6, 1826; 7. Elvira, born Nov. 22, 1827, married Albert S. Whitcomb, May 25,

1846, died Dec. 16, 1847; 8. Cynthia Stone, born Sept. 29, 1829; 9. Miran W., born Feb. 9, 1832, died May 10, 1833; 10. Emily F., born June 24, 1833; 11. Caroline Attossey, born July 19, 1835; 12. Minot, born Oct. 29, 1837; 13. Francis Morrill, born Nov. 26, 1842.

Daniel Farrar,[7] youngest son of Zebediah,[6] born May 16, 1788, married, 1st, Martha Dix; 2d, Mary Farwell, and lives in Waltham. Son, George,[8] born 1814, married —— ——, and died 1839, leaving a son George Augustus,[9] born Dec. 1, 1839.

James Farrar,[7] eldest son of James,[6] born Jan. 20, 1802, married Louisa Cary, and died Feb. 20, 1829, leaving son James,[8] born Aug. 5, 1823, married Mary M. Wyman.

Daniel Farrar,[7] youngest son of James,[6] born Dec. 26, 1805, married Francis Fisher, Oct. 13, 1831, lives in Boston, merchant, house of Farrar, Richards & Co. Children: 1. George Edward,[8] born Aug. 1, 1832; 2. William Henry, born Jan. 2, 1834, died Jan. 6, 1834; 3. Sarah Elizabeth Richards, born March 11, 1836; 4. Mary Frances, born June 5, 1839, died June 24, 1840; 5. Mary Frances, born May 28, 1841, died Jan. 22, 1842; 6. Daniel Foster, born Dec. 26, 1842; 7. Louisa Thompson, born July 10, 1849, died Aug. 15, 1850.

Josiah Dana Humphrey Farrar,[7] eldest son of Joseph,[6] born Nov. 25, 1803, married Eliza Dorsey, then widow Morris, settled in Ohio. Children: 1. Martha Dana, born 1836; 2. Ellen Augusta, born 1838; 3. George Dorsey, born 1840; 4. Sarah Caroline, born 1846.

George Brigham Farrar,[7] the 2d and youngest son of Joseph,[6] married, 1st, Susan Maria Dow, 1830, who died Dec. 3, 1841; 2d, Margaret Ann Kipp, of New York, 1847, and lives in New York, having one son, George Dow, born April 26, 1837.

John Prentice Farrar,[7] eldest son of Dr. George,[6] born Jan. 1816, married Sarah Curtis of New York, Jan. 1850, lives in New York. Children: 1. Jesse, (dau.) born April, 1851.

William Henry Farrar,[7] 2d son of Dr. George,[6] born Feb. 24, 1820, married Laura C. Jones of Florida, July 4, 1843, lives in Boston, merchant. Children: 1. Laura Prentice, born March 24, 1845; 2. George William, born Nov. 18, 1847.

James Farrar,[7] the 3d son of Dea. James,[6] born 1820, married Adeline Hyde, 1845, lives on the original estate of George.[3] Children: 1. George, born 1849; 2. Samuel, born 1851.

John Farrar,[7] the 4th son of Dea. James,[6] born 1822, married his cousin Elizabeth D. French of Northampton, N. H., Oct. 25, 1848, and lives on a part of the original homestead of George,[3] in Lincoln. Their daughter Julia Carleton, born Jan. 22, 1851.

Eighth Generation.

Abel Fisk Farrar,[8] eldest son of Jacob,[7] born June 20, 1812, married Emeline Rice, Nov. 10, 1836, lives in Boston. Children: 1. Arthur,[9] born Dec. 3, 1837; 2. Emeline, born July 25, 1839; 3. Oscar,[9] born March 23, 1841; 4. Walter,[9] born Nov. 29, 1843, died Sept. 23, 1849; 5. Fisk,[9] born Jan. 9, 1848; 6. Jacob Hamilton,[9] born July 12, 1849.

Charles Farrar,[8] eldest son of Phinehas,[7] born Nov. 16, 1796, married Dorcas Coolidge, March 11, 1822, lives in Romeo, Mich. Children: 1. Merrill,[9] born May 19, 1823; 2. Charles C.,[9] born Oct. 19, 1825; 3. Cyrus,[9] born Oct. 26, 1831.

David Warren Farrar,[8] eldest son of Col. Daniel,[7] born Jan. 30, 1817, married Hannah Wheeler, 1842. Children: 1. Henry Warren,[9] born 1844; 2. Charles David,[9] born 1848.

James Farrar,[8] only son of James,[7] born Aug. 5, 1823, married Mary M. Wyman of Lexington, Nov. 7, 1847, and lives in Malden. Children: 1. Mary Louisa, born Oct 6, 1848; 2. James,[9] born Nov. 8, 1850.

ADDENDUM.

To be inserted in the middle of the 27th page, after the paragraph ending with the words "like Judge Farrar."

The Hon. Charles H. Atherton, also formerly a member of Congress from the Hilsborough District, after having been for twenty years, a leading practitioner in his court, and familiar with other courts for twice that length of time, thus writes concerning Judge Farrar, only a few weeks before his own decease. "He was one of the best Judges, that ever adorned a judicial seat in New Hampshire. After hearing the arguments on evidence or law, no man's opinion was more reliable, or gave greater satisfaction. Nature had blessed him with a highly judicial apprehension, and no judge, with whom I have been acquainted, in my long life, ever had more of my affection, confidence, and respect." Similar opinions, and expressions of personal regard might be multiplied from Jeremiah Smith, Jeremiah Mason, and other distinguished cotemporaries of the New Hampshire Court and Bar.

ERRATA.

Page 27, 2d line from bottom, for "Charles. Samuel," read Charles Samuel.

Page 20, 6th line from top, for 1787, read 1767.

Page 28, 15th line from top, for affectionate, read afflicted.

The quotation from "Loring's Boston Orator," should end with the first paragraph on page 27.

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1853.

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Jared Sparks

HONORABLE OLD AGE.

A

DISCOURSE

OCCASIONED BY THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF

HON. TIMOTHY FARRAR, LL. D.

DELIVERED AT HOLLIS, N. H.,

JULY 11, 1847.

BY

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DISCOURSE.

PROVERBS 16 : 31.

THE HOARY HEAD IS A CROWN OF GLORY, IF IT BE FOUND IN THE WAY OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

TIME imparts a hallowed interest to whatever has long withstood its slow dissolving touch. It invests with sacredness the relic which has survived the wreck of ages, and stamps the seal of a peculiar honor on the virtue it has tested.

With slow and solemn step we walk the cloistered aisle of the deserted temple, once crowded with worshippers, the living men of a nation long since expired. Its mutilated walls, its broken pillars, its crumbling arches, its forsaken altars, its vacant niches, its fallen statues of the mighty dead, its scattered fragments and mouldering ruins, are the authentic history of centuries far remote. We delight to linger in thoughtful silence amid the venerable ruins. They speak to us with solemn pathos of the past. Let not profane lips disturb the silent eloquence of their decaying splendor. The

living spirit of buried centuries is there communing with our own. We hear a voice within saying put thy shoes from off thy feet, for thou art treading upon the consecrated dust of a nation's sepulchre.

With similar emotions we behold the mighty cataract, and listen to the thunder of its roar, for it carries us far back into the solitude of ages, when no voice but its own broke the eternal silence, when no eye but that of the All-seeing beheld its massive torrent and the arching of its rainbows. The same feeling arises when we survey the rocky mountain-head, upon which "eternity hath snowed its years."

This emotion, which scenes like these uniformly inspire, indicates the existence of an original element of the mind, from which it springs. It teaches us that a regard for antiquity is a constituent principle of our nature. The most acute analysis can resolve this principle into nothing more ultimate. The emotion is well defined, and clearly distinguished from those other sentiments of grandeur, and beauty, and honor, with which it is usually connected. It is called into existence alike by the worthless relic and the magnificent ruin, by the rude moss-covered monument and the splendid mausoleum, by the vestiges of man embedded in the mountain-rock and the exhumed temples of

Herculaneum. Upon the relic, which forms a connecting link between remote ages and the present moment, time has cast an enchantment. Take away the other qualities which give interest to external objects, which dignify the character and add lustre to the achievements of men, antiquity alone remaining, they still excite our veneration. It is not superstition which leads us to revere the institutions of our fathers, to venerate whatever time has thrown its mantle upon and honored with its sanctions. In doing this, we but yield obedience to a primary law of our being.

The same principle lies at the foundation of that *honor* which all nations have bestowed upon the man of reverend age. Culture has not engrafted this sentiment upon the original stock of the sensibilities, anticipating as it were the beauty and richness of its fruit. The unwritten law of conventional propriety did not prescribe it, as conducive to the order of society and the happiness of man. Nor was the law of its requisition written by the finger of God merely upon tables of stone. It was engraven in living characters upon the human soul. The value of the principle appears from the fact that it was combined with those elements which constitute man the image of God. Therefore it is, that we feel a strong repugnance to one who is wanting in the quality of respect for old age. Be-

cause this is an essential element of humanity, he seems misshapen, distorted, somewhat monstrous. He is something less than man, and more to be despised than any man, who can treat rudely, or with cold neglect, one who is bending beneath the honors, as well as the infirmities of age. Intelligence, wisdom, justice, and veracity always command the respect of mankind; but when these qualities are confirmed, expanded, and attempered by old age, they demand the higher sentiment of reverence.

The principle we have asserted is, that old age, as such, by a law of our nature, is entitled to a peculiar regard; but when united with righteousness, it constitutes a crown of glory to be revered. The text recognizes this principle. For there is no age in the life of man which religion does not honor and adorn. It throws a radiance upon the open brow of childhood, adds lustre to its bright eye, and beauty to its innocent sportiveness. It checks not the free spirit and elastic energy of youth, but imparts a chastened gaiety, a thoughtful confidence, and paints before its longing eye visions of a better hope. Religion bestows honor upon manhood, giving a proper control to its strong arm, its vigorous intellect, its earnest heart, and determined will. But to the hoary head it is a crown of glory. It wreaths a garland of beauty around the temples of

childhood, encircles the brow of youth with ornaments of grace, covers manhood with a mitre of dignity and honor, but upon the head of venerable age it composes a more excellent adorning, even a crown of glory.

We are led this morning to reflect upon old age, a period of life in which we cannot fail to be interested. The principle we have considered forms the ground of that interest which we cannot but feel in the man who has passed his threescore years and ten, which the decree of Heaven has fixed as the limit of human life. Interesting old age! Behold the "old man covered with a mantle!" He has "come down to us from a former generation." He may be the representative of *three* generations of men.* Then since he became a living soul, three times has earth been repeopled, and as often have its myriads fallen into the bed of dust. He has stood by the tomb of the universe, and while its unnumbered inhabitants have marched in long procession—an awful pomp—three times has he seen a last rank step into the abode of silence. Three armies of living men have the world's population successively become; with sure and rapid strokes death has cut them down, and swept the entire mass into a common grave, while he alone survives unscarred. He stands like the solitary oak

* Note A.

in the midst of the plain; three forests have been felled around it; the storms of an hundred years have beaten upon it, and the lightnings of heaven played around it; yet it stands unscathed, sound at the heart, and the fresh foliage adorning its rigid limbs. The snows of an hundred winters may have whitened the locks of the venerable man. A century may have ploughed furrows in the brow, which it has not mouldered back to dust; it may have dimmed the lustre of the eye, which it has not availed to seal in death. It may, it must have impaired the outward frame, but it has left a vigorous heart beating within, the life-blood coursing freely through the veins, and the living, conscious spirit in possession of its throne.

Look upon the two extremes of such an age, and mark the space between them. What mighty changes has earth undergone! Nations have sprung into being; thrones have crumbled into dust, and the requiem of empires has been sung. Revolution upon revolution has rolled its mighty billows over the face of the earth. Kingdoms have become desolate, and the wilderness populous with far-spreading tribes of men. What marshalling of forces; what marches and countermarches; what perpetual antagonism; what running to and fro among the busy inhabitants of earth! In the moral world what changes has so long a period wrought! New insti-

tutions have supplanted old. Society has been cast, and recast in new and still newer forms. Strong minds and stout hearts have rushed into the field of conflict where truth was the prize of victory. Error, assuming new and still newer forms, retreating and still retreating, has been driven from successive hiding-places, and progress, in every department of life, has marked the lapse of an hundred years. Through all that mighty space, the aged man has passed. His ear still open, distinctly heard the solemn tone, when the last hour of that expiring century was struck by the horologe of time.

What a volume would the minute history of such a life compose; the accumulated thought and action of the mind; all the yearnings and anguish, the intense and gentler vibrations of the spirit! He has passed through all the stages of human life. It has no apartment into which he has not entered; no sanctuary into which he has not gained admittance; no secluded recess, of darkness or of light, which his eye has not pierced. To him it has no secrets of hope or of fear, of joy or of sorrow, that have not been revealed. He has made thorough trial of it, and knows the very substance out of which the fabric of life is wrought. Its mingled cup of bitter and of sweet he has drank to the very dregs. He has struggled through all its conflicts, encountered all its storms, and now in gentle repose, with

the wisdom of experience, and a nature fitted for the change which awaits it, he stands upon the outmost verge of time, while the waves of eternity are breaking at his feet.

We do well to cherish and cultivate respect for old age. The position it occupies, its relation to the past and the future, to time and to eternity, to man and to God, invest it with interesting claims upon our attention. With profit will we carefully study its time-worn pages, and pluck the fruit of wisdom from the brow of age, and let its gray mantle fall upon the more gay attire of manhood and of youth. Well may we at times yield up our too thoughtless hearts to the full influence of those serious impressions which it is fitted to make. Old age has interest to us because of the possibility that we ourselves may attain it. Who is there, that does not cherish the patriarchal desire, that he may be gathered to his fathers in a good old age, an old man and full of years? that his hoary head may be a crown of glory? Our theme, then, is honorable old age; what such an age is; how it is attained; what are its results. — What constitutes an honorable old age?

The first thing we shall notice as implied in this description is the activity of the bodily powers. The casement of the soul must remain unbroken.* The

* Note B.

outward man must perform all its appropriate functions, and administer to the happiness of the spirit within. Every talent and possession has a value of its own, and is entitled to an appropriate regard. The aged man, "whose eye is not dim nor his natural force abated," we view as an object of curiosity and admiration. We honor one who has been able to keep the complicated machine of the human frame, "fearfully and wonderfully made," in strong and orderly movement so long. Now it is not implied that the decay, or loss of the bodily faculties argues any moral defect, or occasions dishonor. It may be so, or it may not. The cause of the privation, or premature decay will determine this. Infancy may inherit the seeds of disease, which shall speedily germinate, and bring forth the fruit of death, or allow only a protracted life of infirmity and pain. The providence of God may seal up the eye in eternal night, and close the ear forever to the music of speech. Causes beyond human control may distort the frame, disable the limbs, and leave the outward man a useless and miserable wreck. This condition of old age demands compassion; and woe betide the man, who leaves to suffering and want that helplessness, which filial piety, or humane regard, requires him to cherish and protect.

Although physical defect may be the misfortune

of old age, and reflect no dishonor upon it, yet when we see the man of extreme years, with the glow of health upon his cheek, with form erect, with firmness of step and facility of movement, it always indicates the existence of virtues which we do well to honor and emulate. The erect form suggests that he is in other senses *upright*, that he has some of the qualities of a true man. Our life and health, the vigor of our faculties, bodily and mental, are under our control to a far greater extent than we are apt to suppose. Look upon the man of an hundred years, embarrassed with no infirmities except those which time has wrought, stealing upon him by slow and imperceptible approaches, and fighting every inch against a strong tenacity of life; and be assured he has economised, and spent with a frugal hand, that measure of vitality which Heaven has graciously allowed him.

Viewing a life equal in duration to three of the ordinary lives of men, we feel that *temperance* is no cowardly, insignificant virtue. It becomes a gem, adorning a vigorous old age, and sparkling in its crown of glory. I know of an aged man who took care of the body as the tenement of the soul. He kept it in subjection. The principle of conduct was, "this soul shall conquer this body, or quit it." His temperance was no whimsical care of diet, having its commandments of the first and second table,

with a ponderous code of ritual observances, extending to mint, anise and cummin, to be kept with scrupulous ostentation. It was the quiet observance of the principle, to abstain immediately from whatever was found to be injurious. It extended to all things. It was a comprehensive virtue, controling all the appetites and passions. It secured regularity of habit, freedom from undue exertions and excitements both physical and mental, held the passions in strict subjection, and suffered them not to consume away the life. It enabled him to preserve equanimity, calmness, resignation,

> "To husband out life's taper at the close,
> And keep the flame from wasting by repose."

Becoming a fixed habit, it guarded him almost from the possibility of too great indulgence. It carried him to the centennial year of life, and preserved the body still a not unfit tabernacle for the immortal soul to dwell in. The body was not a burdensome encumbrance, that the soul should desire to cast it off. The usual infirmities of age pressed lightly upon him. Life was not a burden to himself, or the occasion of anxiety and trouble to others. It was still a source of enjoyment. The senses were the inlets of pleasure. The viands of earth were still grateful to the taste; the cheerful light of the sun was still pleasing to the eye; the singing of summer birds still delighted the ear; the flower

was still fragrant, and the untainted breath of early morn invigorating. He walked with secure step over the patient earth. Sleep was sweet to him; he reclined his head on the pillow of repose, his spirit on the bosom of eternal truth. Thus the current of life was flowing tranquilly, and mingling with the ocean of eternity. Verily virtue, in the present life, has its reward.

With health, and corporeal energy, honorable old age must unite vigor of the intellectual faculties. A sound mind must inhabit the sound body, and the life of one be well mingled with the life of the other. An unmutilated statue from one of the old masters, is a rare specimen of antiquity. A rarer curiosity is that living, antique piece of divine statuary, the sound old man of a by-gone century. But when the outward is the semblance of the inward man, and "the body not only contains but represents the soul," we view it with heightened admiration, and honor one whose vigorous mind imbodies the wisdom, and commands the experience of accumulated years. The mind sympathizes with the body. The spirit is weak because the flesh is weak. Mental imbecility often attends physical decay, and awakens the gloomy apprehension that the spiritual nature perishes with the material. The infirmities of age encompass the mind. As the eye grows dim, the light of intelligence is shut out

from the windows of the soul. The sun and the stars of the intellect are darkened, and all the daughters of music brought low. The sprightly and vivid faculties become torpid; the quick perception dull; imagination flutters in the dust; the treacherous memory retains nothing that was committed to its trust. The thinking, reasoning, reflecting being has departed, while the mere rubbish of a man remains, the decrepit body, and the phantom of a mind. The consciousness of a broken, expiring intellect may still survive to inflict exquisite torment on the soul, and cause it to prefer death rather than life. This condition seems to be the usual, though perhaps not the necessary penalty of long life. When, therefore, we see the man of extreme years in the possession of both physical and mental vigor, who has never been made to feel the burden of helplessness and dotage, we not only congratulate him, as a rare favorite of the Divine Providence, but revere him as one whom that Providence has rewarded with especial honor. We ascribe this strength and activity of mind to the constant and right action of all its faculties. The mechanism of the intellect has been kept in nice adjustment; no part has been allowed to rust by disuse, or break and wear out by disorderly movement. Every spring has struck at the right time, every pinion in the right place. There has been no dragging of the wheels, no grat-

ing or straining of the parts, no jars and combats. The vigor of the physical nature has conduced to the vigor of the mental, the health of the body to the health of the soul. Reason has controlled the other faculties, stimulating the sluggish and checking the impulsive. The rust of hatred, the transports of anger, the violences of revenge, the heats and turbulences of passion, have not been allowed to throw all things into confusion and tumult. The intellect has worked hard and constantly, at times with great intenseness, yet the "lubricating oil of an habitual cheerfulness" has given an easy play to the wheels, and kept the machine from wearing out. The use of the mind, without its abuse, has preserved its integrity and lustre. Thought and reflection have been directed to proper objects. The mind having its appropriate nutriment, all its faculties retain their strength and activity.

Honorable old age thus retains a vivid sense of the value of human life. With a keen relish of life, it also becomes instructive to others. The aged man enjoys that noblest of all the gifts of Providence, a clear, unbroken intellect. That painful consciousness of partial annihilation, of which we have spoken, is unknown to him. His soul still exults in the sublime consciousness of its divine powers, and feels all the joyous pulsations of spiritual life. Imagination still delights to wander in freedom

among the beautiful objects of earth; to select, to combine, to create. His memory, even of late events, is unclouded, and surprises by its capacity and accurateness. From its treasury he can bring forth things new and old. From its stereotyped pages, he can read you the entire record of a nation's history, even those minute events for which the antiquary may search in vain. Upon the decisions of his judgment we rely, as the deductions of sound reasoning, of unimpassioned mind, of mature thought, and long experience. His advice is still accepted with undiminished confidence. His words are those which fall from the lips of wisdom,

> "As the beaded bubbles that sparkle on the rim of the cup of immortality."

Reflection is to him a source of enjoyment and profit. Philosophy comes to his aid, and uses the observations of a long life, and the revelation of eternal truth, to support declining age and mitigate its trials. The sun of his intellect is sinking in the far distant horizon, in full orbed strength, and unclouded brightness.

Such a man has kept pace with the intellectual progress of the world, and is in sympathy with the age in which he lives. The mind of the old man too often partakes of the inflexibility of his limbs. It is the crystallized thought and feeling of a former age. We admire it as a beautiful relic. It is the

transparent medium through which we see the past. We would therefore deal gently with the prejudices of the aged; not to do so, betrays stronger prejudice in ourselves. Scrupulously to apply the measuring line of the present age to one who has come down to us from a former, is injustice. Still if the want of intellectual vitality exhibits itself in exalting the past at the expense of the present, in admiring the lustre of the golden age which has expired, and recoiling from the rust of the iron age which is passing, the murmurs and complaints of the old man will hang like a millstone on the neck of his happiness. The constant antagonism of the world chafe his spirits. He ekes out a fretful and comfortless life. It is not thus with the vigorous intellect of honorable old age. This preserves its plastic nature, and is moulded by the age which it may no longer tend to mould. It acknowledges progress in human affairs, rejoices in it, and prefers the present times. Its vitality is not exhausted, nor its happiness marred by murmuring over the degeneracy of the age. With all our love of antiquity, our aged friends who live only in the past and admire nothing out of it, must pardon us if we prefer the old man, who has nothing about him, but superior wisdom and gray hairs, to remind you of the past.

Honorable old age must also possess much of the elasticity and freshness of human life. It must re-

tain a healthy flow of the spirits, a quick play of the sensibilities, a keen sense of enjoyment. These constitute the vitality of the soul. Without them, there is a deadness to the world which is not a virtue. The heart must still expand with its generous sympathies. There are few men of mature years who have not yielded to the morbid tendencies of our struggling life. The sensitive heart recoils from the touch of the cold world, the torch of hope is extinguished by its damps. A cloud of gloom envelopes the man of care; disappointment blights a generous enthusiasm, and the burdens of life crush his spirit. He retires within himself, puts on a repulsive habit of reserve, suspicion and distrust. "Confidence is a plant of slow growth in an old man's breast." Yet who of us has not seen some aged man upon whose heart time had left no hard features? His warm affections, ready sympathies, and kindliness of manner, still attracted the love and won the confidence of youth. His uniform cheerfulness, playful humor, and lively interest in all about him, made home the scene of hallowed endearment. He conversed on the political news of the day with an accuracy of knowledge and freshness of interest appropriate to the patriot and the citizen. An equability of temper and constant flow of spirits, rendered him at all times a pleasing companion, ready to share and appreciate whatever of

amusement or interest engaged the attention of those with whom he was conversant. Fortunate and happy beyond the common lot of mankind were his declining years of unimpaired vitality. Amiable was his old age of dignity and cheerfulness, free alike from querilous discontent and unbecoming levity. That is a true and manly heart which has come out from the trials of a long life unharmed.

"Behold, a patriarch of years, who leaneth on the staff of religion;
His heart is fresh, quick to feel, a bursting forth of generosity;
He, playful in his wisdom is gladdened in his children's gladness;

* * * * * * * * * *

Lofty aspirations, deep affections, holy hopes are his delight.
His abhorrence is to strip from life its charitable garment of ideal.

* * * * * * * * * *

Passionate thirst for gain never hath burnt within his bosom,
The leaden chains of that dull lust have not bound him prisoner;
The shrewd world laughed at him for honesty, the vain world mouthed at him for honor,
The false world hated him for truth, the cold world despised him for affection;
Still he kept his treasure the warm and noble heart,
And in that happy wise old man survive the child and lover.
For human life is a Chian wine, flavored unto him who drinketh it,
Delicate fragrance comforting the soul, as needful substance for the body:
Therefore, see thou art pure and guileless; so shall thy realities of life
Be sweetened, and tempered, and gladdened by the wholesome spirit of Romance."

That is the sublimity of human life, which unites the wisdom and experience of venerable age, with the intellect of manhood, and the heart of youth.

There yet remains to be noticed the most indispensable quality of honorable old age, piety, or an unwavering religious trust. It is called righteousness in the text, and is the last grace of old age, crowning gray hairs with lustre, and adorning the soul for heaven. The wise man expressed what is the universal sentiment of mankind. For however men may sneer at piety as betraying simplicity in youth, and weakness in manhood; however they may despise it as a blemish and a burdensome encumbrance to the man of business, or graciously tolerate it in woman, they admire it as a beauty in old age. They think it an appropriate adorning for the man who has walked far down into the vale of years, and stands on the borders of eternity. Who does not regard piety as a valuable ornament for the man bending beneath the weight of years, leaning on a staff, encompassed with infirmities, or lying upon the bed of sickness and death, soon to appear in the immediate presence of his Omniscient Judge? To him it is indeed the pearl of great price, more valuable than all the other pearls which the waves of a past eternity has dashed upon the shores of time. The robe of righteousness is a becoming attire for the aged man, it gives to him an outward air of composed dignity and peace to the spirit within.

The aged man, whom piety adorns, has yielded

an intelligent assent to the truths of the gospel, and habitually practised its precepts. Fully convinced that these truths will bear the test of philosophical examination, he has cordially embraced them. He has felt their adaptation to the wants of his moral nature; and now, more than ever, he knows that they satisfy a vacuity in his soul which the universe besides cannot fill. In his old age he clings to them, as the only pillar of support to his dependent spirit. The words of Jesus animate his soul; to him they are spirit, they are life.

The natural influence of old age is to confirm and purify all the good principles of earlier life. Hence the aged Christian, who has been long familiar with the fundamental principles of religious truth, exhibits a rare specimen of a pure and philosophical Christianity. The trials of a long life have purged away the dross of his character, and left a purified, refined piety, which sheds a peculiar lustre over the close of life, and a cheerful light upon the tomb. His piety is characterized by strong principle, rather than ardent feeling. It shines with the mild brightness of the setting sun, not with fervors and dazzling brilliancies. Strong and silent emotions, which words cannot express, do indeed stir the deep recesses of his soul; but his piety is as far removed from the blaze of enthusiasm as it is from the coldness of formality. A forgiven peni-

tent, he thinks humbly of himself, and walks softly before God. His humble heart recoils with scrupulous dread from the semblance of ostentatious piety. The love of God is a deep, absorbing principle, prompting holy emotions, and diffusing a calm delight through the soul. He speaks not of raptures, but he knows in whom he has believed. Conscious of approaching death, and not insensible to its mysterious and momentous import, he prays that God may sustain him in the trying hour. Fortified with a devout and rejoicing trust in Christ, he awaits the change, not dismayed by its approach, not impatient of its delay.

> "But on he moves to meet his latter end,
> Angels around befriending virtue's friend;
> Sinks to the grave with unperceived decay,
> While resignation gently slopes the way;
> And, all his prospects brightening to the last,
> His heaven commences ere the world be past."

The steps of his declining life are successive approaches toward heaven.

A repose pervades his soul, which seems at variance, and almost inconsistent with a disciplinary state. It may be compared with the deep blue sky, mirrored from the unruffled surface of the peaceful lake, or with the serenity of outward nature when the storm has subsided, and evening twilight has thrown its soft mantle over the quiet earth. It reaches all the departments of the soul, operating

by a mighty, silent energy, like the unseen agencies which preserve the harmony of the universe. It rebukes the agitations of this jarring, restless world; it calms our unlawful anxieties, our distrustful fears, and turbulent passions. It silences our impatient murmurings and fretful cares. We learn that this stormy life of ours may enjoy a repose, which is an emblem and a foretaste of the heavenly rest. This is the peace of God that passeth understanding.

Honorable old age seems to have collected within itself the virtues, and garnered up the good of human life, while it has abandoned the vices, and escaped many of the evils incident to our nature. Its calm wisdom, its fruitful experience, its subdued passions and chastened sensibilities, its inward repose and purified piety, present human nature in its fairest aspect, in its most honorable robes. Childhood and youth have furnished their bounding, joyous tributaries; manhood, its struggling, turbid current; which declining years have composed and settled, and now there is the tranquil flowing of deep, pure waters, and "the stream of life is nobler as it nears the sea."

A gracious Providence prolongs the life of aged men as a blessing to mankind; that they may bring forth the fruit of righteousness in old age. Their example shines with conspicuous brightness.

The lustre of their gray hairs eloquently enforces lessons of virtue and piety, and wins honor for the truth. Their presence inspires with courage those who are buffeting the storms of life. For they have fought a good fight, they have finished their course, and wear a *visible* crown of glory, emblematic of that crown of life which the righteous Judge shall give them in that day. Their spirits are purified for a better world, their thoughts find a home in the skies, their words are "redolent of sanctity and heaven," their piety is the hallowed incense that perfumes the temple of the Most High. They are living epistles of the truth that godliness hath the promise of the life that now is.

With devout gratitude we acknowledge the divine goodness in allowing one, in the midst of us, to fill up the full measure of an hundred years, and still to linger among us, with vigor of intellect and freshness of heart, to counsel and comfort, to warn and entreat, to cheer and strengthen us.

The God whom the aged man has served in youth, in manhood and declining life, will not cast him off in time of old age, nor forsake him when strength faileth. The promises of God to him shall not fail: "Even to your old age I am he, even to your hoar hairs will I carry you. Those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God. He giveth power to the faint, and to

them that have no might he increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall; but they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; they shall walk, and not faint."

NOTES.

NOTE A. Page 7.

Judge Farrar was born June 28th, 1747, Old Style. He was 100 years old on Friday, the 9th day of July last. He attended church on the morning of the following Sabbath, when the preceding discourse was delivered.

Died 1849.

NOTE B. Page 10.

The following notice of Judge Farrar is from the Boston Daily Advertiser. "He is a native of Lincoln in this State. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he was a farmer in New Ipswich, N. H. On the 17th of June, 1775, on the report which went by express, that the British were coming out of Boston to Concord, he collected a small company and hurried to the expected scene of conflict; but at Pepperell or Groton they were met by the news that the invaders had retreated to Boston, and they returned.

"The new government of New Hampshire sent Mr. Farrar two commissions, one of Major in the forces to be raised in that State, and the other of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, urging him however, to accept the latter, there being at that time but three lawyers west of the Merrimac River, two of whom were tories, and the third though a whig, was a timid man and did not dare to accept office under the new government, apprehending that the whole affair would be put down as a rebellion. Men could readily be found to accept military commissions, and it was very important that the new government should secure the confidence of the people by an orderly and stable organization of the civil departments.—These considerations determined Mr. Farrar to accept the office of Judge, though he had not received a legal education. He immediately sent for a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries, just then reprinted in this country by Isaiah Thomas of

Worcester, and read it, to use his own language, "with more avidity than any girl ever read a novel."

"By law he derived his salary only from the fees paid by parties. These were not sufficient to pay his board when on his circuits. He made an arrangement at first for his landlord at Amherst, where he held one of his courts, to take the amount of his fees for his board, but after three terms his landlord declined to continue the arrangement. No lawyer practised in the court during the war, the two tories having either left the country or refusing to recognize the authority of the court, and the whig considering it not quite safe to appear there even under a protest. The court dealt out substantial justice between man and man without much regard to general rules or the establishment of a uniform and consistent system of jurisprudence. By the end of the war Judge Farrar had made himself as good a lawyer as any who were likely to practise in his court.

"In 1791 he was promoted to the Supreme Bench as associate Justice, and in 1802 was appointed Chief Justice, but he declined and procured the appointment and acceptance of Judge Smith who did so much to elevate the Judiciary of New Hampshire to the high standard it has since generally sustained.

"In 1816, at the age of 69, Judge Farrar retired from public life and has lived upon his farm in New Ipswich, till within a few years, when he went to reside with his daughter in Hollis, N. H. His descendants are not numerous, only fifteen being now alive, all but two of whom, with other members of the family were present on the occasion of his centennial anniversary. Judge Farrar formerly of Exeter, N. H., now of Boston, is a son, and Samuel Farrar, Esq. of Andover and Prof. John Farrar of Cambridge, are his nephews. He is a remarkable instance of the preservation of physical and mental vigor to so good an old age; no faculty having failed him except sight, and that but partially, for until about two years since he could read print of common type. To a good constitution, kept good by temperate habits, early rising, a practice still continued, riding on horse-back, and an equanimity as unvarying as the climate of Italy he owes the wholeness of body and mind that is the admiration of all who have seen him."